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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO. 115 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th	May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	..	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	2nd May	1 th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nukano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta * ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	663	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD, Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 17th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., & C.M.

"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 21st May †Direct.

¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 21st May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Babrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5,422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 4919 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

15th May, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

IS THE

Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	.. Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,,	3-0
Day Shirts	.. ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

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THE MOTOR UNION

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2853. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

19-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY, (P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—C. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MINING ENGINEER, at present practising in tin-mine in Cornwall, is open for an engagement in India or elsewhere, good in assaying. Apply to Box No. 347 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 667

TO CINEMAS and FILM DEALERS—Prepared in any language, From annas 4 per foot according to length VERNONS STUDIOS, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 701

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 30, Esplanade Road. 832

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, knowing good English correspondence. Apply to Box No. 346 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 663

WANTED—Immediately, a CLERK, who has served as clerk to a Pleader or a Barrister, or in a Magistrate's Court. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Mr. M. K. LALKAKA, care of—Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 696

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 35 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED SMART AGENTS for canvasing orders of brass sign boards, Peons' badges, steel dies, Blocks and Rubber Stamps for the Excelsior Art Engraving Co.
Proprietors,
THE EXCELSIOR ART ENGRAVING CO.,
Bharucha Building Princess Street
713 Bombay.

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur.
180

WANTED—EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE (European or Ayurvedic) for a patient who gets fits of insanity since ten years. He is highly educated youngman who passed double M.A., in India, B.A., (Cantab.), and Bar in England. Prepared to pay suitably. Any gentleman who has the necessary qualifications or who knows of any expert in treating mental diseases, will highly oblige by communicating with.
RAI THAKUR DATTA,
Retired District Judge.
Dera Ismail Khan.
N. W. F. Province.
27th April, 1915.
559

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 608

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 30 rising to 40 Apply to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Chhota Udepur. 189

WANTED—PERSIAN, SANSKRIT, & FRENCH GRADUATES for Bombay High School. Apply N. D. DOCTOR, Cooper's house, Mody St., Fort. 707

WANTED ENERGETIC PARSI CLERKS conversant with office routine work. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to K. C. MODY, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 709

WANTED an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT for Surat Mills. Pay Rs. 50 with future prospects. Apply to HATINBHOY GULAM HUSEIN, Nagdevi Street. 687

WANTED a well QUALIFIED CLERK for the management of an estate. Pay upto Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply to,—
H. B. TYABJI,
678 44, Chowpatty Raod.

WANTED—SALESMAN for piece-goods, hardware, chemicals and sundries. An all round man preferred. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 345 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicl.." 661

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Physics-Chemistry, of any nationality. Boarding and lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating terms, qualifications age and Second Language to the Principals, PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI. 704

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experienced prefered. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 658

WANTED by a lady, with Trinity College certificates, pupils in piano and singing. Willing to give lessons in English to foreigners. Residence Bunder. Apply to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 702

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a Ward Sister, English qualification preferred.
Pay Rs. 85 rising to Rs. 100 and board and uniform allowances.—Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, King George's Hospital, Lucknow. 186

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2. Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED First class MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, one used to millgearing and building construction preferred. Salary Rs. 180. Apply sharp MANAGER, Bundi Cement Works, Lakheri, Indargarh, R. S., B. and C. I. 184

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimoniaa., stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
656.

WANTED a highgly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.
Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.
Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED.

WANTED two graduates specialised in Science and History. Christians preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL, C. M. S. High School, Jubbulpore C. P. 190.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Standard V. To commence duty on June 7th salary according to qualifications. Non resident. Apply by letter only to HEAD MASTER.
Indo-British Institution,
Bombay
712

FOR SALE.

A DISPENSARY for sale. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 711

FOR SALE—One STEAM LORRY of 5 ton in running order. Rs. 2,500 or near offer wanted. Apply to Box No. 351 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 676

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 134

THE MAGIC "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH. Requires no powder, paste or liquid and gives a lasting brilliance to all metals, jewellery silver and gold ornaments, etc., in one or two minutes only. Works wonderfully. Price per packet of a piece of 27" x 9". As. 14 only. Three for Rs. 2/8, six for Rs. 4/12, twelve for Rs. 9. Special quotations to Agents and Traders—
J. J. SHAH & BROS., BHAVNAGAR. 431

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.
Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.
All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

GARAGE—If you wish your cars to be well taken care of, garage them at THE WELLINGTON MEWS, Rs. 15, and cleaning Rs. 5. 645

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET—Healthy and most airy four sides open flats, Opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, fitted with electric light and fan and tiled upto date style. Apply Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 675

TO LET AT POONA—To let a well furnished bungalow in finest and healthy locality. For rent and particulars apply on premises, No. 2, Parvatti Villas, Poona. 700

LADY would like to share her terrace rooms, on the Bunder, with another lady. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 702

TO LET—A big room to accommodate 3 to 4 motor cars. Separate Entrance. Centrally situated in Fort. Apply to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 660

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 185

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 190

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY 14th June, 1915.
The courses of instructions are 1 Mechanical Engineering 2 Electrical Engineering, 3 Textile Manufacture, 4 Technical Chemistry including special training in Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation etc. (b) The manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) The manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) Foods and drugs analysis (e) Textile and Tinctorial chemistry, and 5 Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.
Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the result of the annual examinations.
Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday June 5th, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.
All applicants will be examined on the 9th June 1915, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—
(a) English Composition, A short essay.
(b) Drawing, Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic, as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra, as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science, Chemistry as at Matriculation.
The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—
1 Mechanical Engineering, 30
2 Electrical Engineering, 30.
3 Textile Manufacture, 30.
4 Technical Chemistry, 20.
5 Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, 20.
Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V. P. P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.
D. E. WACHA,
6.8 Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARSINH VISHWANATH PATIL, late of Bombay Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the Customs office, Bombay. ..... Deceased
GAJANANA NARSINH PATIL, of of Bombay Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the National Bank of India Co., Ltd., residing at No. 8, Bhai Jeewanjee's Lane, outside the Fort, one of the sons of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of May, 1915.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
796 Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALVANT GANGADHAR alias BALWANT GANGADHAR, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his lifetime a clerk in the Examiner Public Works Accounts Office a bachelor. ..... Deceased
BABURAO GANGADHAR, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant in the service of Empress Factory, at Byculla residing at Bhai Jeewanji's Lane, outside the Fort, the brother of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 10th day of May, 1915.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
705 Petitioner's Attorney.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED ON 14th May, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading clauses. Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 339

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOSSABHOY H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, trust, charge lien lease easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the message tenements dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon and all furniture, pots and pans, fixtures fittings goods and effects in and on the same premises, known as Rustam Villa, situate at Chawk Point, Matheran, in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, and District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 gunthas or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as No. 60 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.
Dated this 14th day of May, 1915.
MERWANJI KOLA ROMER BILIMORIA & CO.
714 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the following sections:—
(1) From Cambay to Dohad (inclusive); on Petlad Vaso Railway; and on the section from Samlaya to Godhra.
(2) From Dohad (exclusive) to Alot (inclusive); and on the section from Nagda to Ujjain.
Forms of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
N. MARRYAT.
Ag. Loco and Carriage,
Superintendent.
Parel Works, 11th May, 1915.
689

NOTICE.

SEALED offers accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, (Government loan paper or Bank of Bombay receipts for the amount) will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, for the purchase of 467 tons, of Admiralty Patent Fuel Stores at the Arthur Bunder Coal Depot, Bombay.
2. All the Patent Fuel must be cleared within 7 days from the date of acceptance of offer failing which a penalty of Rs. 100 per day or part of a day will be levied.
3. Covers should be superscribed "offers for purchase of Patent Fuel."
E. J. C. NORDERN.,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
646

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED BY THE NAWAB OF SACHIN TO COMMEMORATE THE GOVERNORSHIP OF LORD SYDENHAM.

A SCHOLARSHIP of Rs. 20 p.m., tenable for 3 years is offered to a deserving Mahommedan scholar from the Northern Division desirous of joining the Government College of Commerce from the 20th June, 1915.
Applications for the scholarship, and for admission to the College, should be addressed to the Principal *before* the 10th June. 697

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT SUNNYSIDE BUNGALOW ON CYRRUS AVENUE CLUB ROAD, BYCULLA, BEHIND BYCULLA CLUB.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place on SUNDAY, 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk and tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets, harmonium in case by Cazrit of Paris, low and easy chairs, marble centre tables, writing tables, book cases, hat stands, carpets, phonograph and records, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, iron and English single bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bed room sofas, ornaments, glass, porcelain and platedware etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman going abroad.
The Catalogues are published and goods are on view.
BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.

If you use Zymore Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.
180—4

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORIES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLIES DEPOT AND OF THE ALEXANDRA DOCK, AT THE BOMBAY CASTLE, BEHIND THE TOWN HALL.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bombay Castle, the following unserviceable stores from Store and Shipping Depot such as—
Galvanized tubs, oval camp kettles, large meat carts, &c., and also the unserviceable stores from the Alexandra Dock.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 17th May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, the following:—
Household and Office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with plush and rich tapestry, teakwood arm and armless chairs, mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, easy and revolving chairs, fancy teapoy book stands, reclining sofas, etc.
1 Brief Carriage Remington Typewrite
1 Blickensderfer Typewriter.
By order of the office concerned:—
One lot drawing instruments serviceab. to—Architects such as travelling instrment, prismatic compass, levelling stat etc.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
6 cases Huniadi water (hair wash).
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Offici Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of th estate of Narayen Babaji Janke, an insc vent.
Mirror door almiras, blackwood wardrob swing, centre table, pier table, easy chai pictures in frames, looking glass, wa mirror, clock, sofa, etc.
By order of the office concerned and o account and at risk of Thacker Liladhar Goculdas of Mulji Jetha Piece Goods Market:—
3 cases Belgian washing check.
1 case half-woollen tweed.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built handsome victoria.
(At 3 p.m. (S. T.)
Several gent's bicycles (second-hand and new.)
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS AND HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers) by order of the Import Office concerned a fresh consignment consisting of.
Price's double distilled glycerine 1.260 specific gravity.
Prices hair cosmetic in 8oz. very attractive bottles.
In convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOTS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Dept at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings such as bags of cottonseed, tilley, linseed, javari, harda, wheat, turmerie moha flowers dry chillies, guntseed, water iron pipes, wooden pieces, old cupboards, box of luggage bundle of iron weights, loose iron sheets, tins of oil, iron beam, bags of red earth, bag of kulthi, iron pullies, bags of salt, bag of oil cake, iron cask, bundles of jogree, bags of cotton, bags of grain sweepings, bundles of picking cotton, old records, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCITON SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS, WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.
About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1915.

Do you travel much— Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in you pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 6.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE WEST SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Dr. Hari Waman Bhat the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Govind Raja the Mortgagor and of all other persons interested in the equity of redemption of the property comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage hereinafter mentioned Messrs. D'Lal M. & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of November, 1913, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1256 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2840 and 3008 New No. 9823 Old Survey Nos. 2/2148, 3/2140 and 4405 and New Survey No. 5678 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by Stable Street on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and beyond it by the property of Esufali Gulam Husein and Fazal Husein Gulam Husein and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Kurin. Ramji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95 Ash Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET, AND MUTTON STREET.

Under instruction from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Shapurji Jehangir Vakil the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under an Order, dated the 25th day of June, 1914, in suit No. 501 of 1914 (wherein Krishnarao Waman Bhat is the plaintiff and Syed Ibrahim alias Ebu and others are defendants, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order, dated the 5th day of September, 1914, made in the said suit, Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in three separate Lots on the premises on TUESDAY, the 25th of May, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 4668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 7056 and Street Nos. 50 and 60, Doctor Street and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally S. Malla and on or towards the South by Lot No. III.

LOT NO. II.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mutton Street and Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 4668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward Nos. 7107, and 7108 and Street Nos. 45 and 47, Mutton Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally S. Malla and on or towards the South by Lot No. III.

LOT No. III.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (save and except the Tombs which are standing thereon) situate lying and being at Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New a/16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 2/4668, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 7055 and Street No. 48, Doctor Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Doctor Street on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North partly by the property described in Lot No. 1, and partly by the property in Lot No. II, and on or towards the South by the property of Syed Abdul Kadar El Edroos.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

ROSHANARA

The famous English Dancer in her repertoir of Dances, Ancient, Modern, Eastern and Western, as performed by her at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and with the Imperial Russian Ballet

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD

The Famous American Prima Donna in her Operatic Songs, and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Roshanara's Indian Dances have been enthusiastically received in every Capital of Europe and the United States, she has been called the Dancer with the most Beautiful Arms in the World.

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy—Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete stae, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

SPECIAL LADIES' NIGHT

Gentlemen Full Rates——Ladies Half-Rates.
EMPIRE THEATRE
Fort Bombay.

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA
will give a CONCERT on
Monday, 17th May 1915
at 9-30 p. m.
One-fourth of the gross receipts will be handed to
The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.
Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2 & Rs. 1.
A few Special Seats Rs. 10 each.
Ladies Half-Rates to Reserved Seats
Booking's at the Theatre.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the followlng days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY—**6-30 p.m.**
EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE LA SCALA) **10 p.m.**

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
THE "BIG" SHOW
THE "BIG" SHOW
THE "BIG" SHOW
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PATRIOTIC
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PIERROTS
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PIERROTS
7 IN NUMBER
7 IN NUMBER
7 IN NUMBER
ENGLAND WALES
ENGLAND WALES
SCOTLAND IRELAND
SCOTLAND IRELAND
INDIA FRANCE
INDIA FRANCE
BELGIUM RUSSIA
BELGIUM RUSSIA
JAPAN
JAPAN
LAST NIGHT'S VERDICT
LAST NIGHT'S VERDICT
"The cleverest show we have seen in Bombay
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COME OUT TO-NIGHT
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NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.
COOL PUNKAH'S
STREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
TOPICAL, MUSICAL, LAUGHABLE
DANCING, SINGING
ALL OF THE VERY BEST.
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HOME OF TALENT
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A GREAT ENGLISH DRAMA OF SEA-LIFE
THE FALSE WIRELESS
Containing some of the finest scenes of sea-life on board a mighty liner yet witnessed on the screen.
Plot full of sensational situations and played by the leading artistes of the English stage
ALSO
another fine Drama
VERDICT OF THE JURY
Pathetic and Powerful
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
Usual compliment of comic films.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE MATINEES
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

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Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MAHABHARAT.
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MAHABHARAT.
Prices of admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 & As. 8.
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Clive Lieghton will be remembered as the popular leading Vocalist and Dancer in the last Bandmann Opera Season in Bombay. Liegh and Lieghton have just concluded a record season in Calcutta.
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A quict-fire knock-about Comedy.

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Another exciting Sherlock Holmes Mystery.

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A Film of Magnificent Realism portraying most thrilling scenes in the great conflict of Nations.
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Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

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ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,
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USE ALWAYS
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Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra
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our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in
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It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.
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A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

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DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Sunday after Ascension, 16th May.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns 150, 304, 316, 202; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Clarke Whitefield in E.; Hymns, 144, 301, 304. Collections for Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Bombay Tract and Book Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain; Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Psalms 15, tune 68: Paraphrase 58, tune 13; Hymns 12, 94 (tune 93), 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright, 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Mr. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5, p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Maleh:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy, The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 6-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass; 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE PORTLAND PROSECU

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Sir William Byles, the Liberal member for North Salford, asked a question in the House of Commons on April 22 in reference to the prosecution of Mr. Dyson, a Portland journalist, under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Tennant (the Under-Secretary for War) replied as follows:

"I am aware that Mr. Dyson was prosecuted. The charge was collecting and recording information of a nature calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy. The prosecution was ordered by the competent military authority, but upon the accused electing to be tried by a civil Court, with a jury, it fell to the civil authorities to conduct the prosecution. They considered the case could be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, and with the consent of the Admiralty and the Army Council the case was so dealt with. In the case where the telegram despatched by Mr. Dyson was published by the paper to which it was sent the responsible editor was proceeded against, convicted, and fined. Mr. Dyson was prosecuted in respect of the telegrams he despatched to certain London newspapers. These telegrams were not published, and the action taken under the Defence of the Realm Act regulations was in these cases limited to Mr. Dyson."

Since his conviction Mr. Dyson has been in consultation with the Institute of Journalists, and he has now entered an appeal.

The whole question as to the position of journalists under the Defence of the Realm Act, arising out of the Swansea and Portland cases, was discussed with Sir Stanley Buckmaster, M.P., Director of the Press Bureau, by a deputation from the National Union of Journalists, headed by Mr. F. E. Hamer, the President. Sir Stanley replied in sympathetic terms.

INDIA AND THE LORDS

A DISCREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

The regeneration of the House of Lords, as evidenced by its forcing the Government to amend the Defence of the Realm Act in order to reestablish the right of trial by jury, proved to be but a flash in the pan, writes the "Review of Reviews". They chose, however, the worst possible occasion to demonstrate the return to their old methods when they postponed the establishment of an Executive Council for the United Province. The Lords could not even advance the excuse that the proposal is a new departure, for such Councils containing one Indian member have worked exceeding well in other provinces of India. The establishment of such a Council was but a further step towards the political freedom of India, but the old administrators would have none of it; they overruled the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State. Nothing worse could have happened at this time, when India of her own free will is rendering inestimable assistance and at the very moment her troops were giving a magnificent display of gallantry at Neuve Chapelle. When the Indians learn that their legitimate political expansion has been stopped in this way, it will be easy to understand their indignation and despair. Are we, then, to prove utterly ungrateful, and, while fighting on behalf of the freedom of small nationalities are we to ignore the legitimate aspirations of those under our immediate care? What better argument could be given to the Indian agitator, who by no means has ceased to exist. However, the wrong must not be considered permanent, and it is comforting to knew that the Secretary for India is to take the earliest opportunity of pressing the proposal forward by all constitutional means in his power. It is unhappily not the first time that the House of Lords has shamed us in the eyes of the world, and it is difficult to convince other nations that the House of Lords does not represent Great Britain in the slightest degree, and reflects by soch acts nothing but discredit upon itself.

The total mortality from plague in India during the week ending 7th May was 23,834 seizures and 20,764 deaths. The provincial figures were Bombay 672 deaths, Madras 5, Bengal 16, Bihar and Orissa, 309, United Provinces 1,603, Punjab 17,730, Burma 19, Central Provinces 124 and Frontier Provinces 75.

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ALLEGED INVALID MARRIAGE

DIVORCE LAW IN INDIA.

Some important questions bearing on the Divorce Law in India were discussed in the Court of Mr. Justice Greaves at Calcutta during the hearing of an application for the deposit of or security for costs of the wife in the suit of Henry McKinnon against Winnifred Grace Aucrum, in which the petitioner asks the Court to declare the marriage with his wife null and void, on the ground that it was contracted within six months of the pronouncement of the decree absolute dissolving her marriage with her former husband, Mr. Aucrum.

Mr. Avetoom, who appeared for the respondent in this application for security of costs, pointed out that in India the law held that people must wait for the expiration of six months after a decree nisi is made absolute before they can re-marry. It was not like the practice in England, where, under the English law people could get married again on the same day that the decree absolute was made. There were three children born of this marriage, two of whom were dead, and the respondent had the custody of the only surviving child. When the respondent came to find out that the marriage was invalid she implored the petitioner either to marry her again or to let her go to Edinburgh where her home was. Her case was that he promised to join her in Edinburgh and marry her there, but instead of doing that he had brought this suit. She was his wife until this marriage was set aside and she now asked that he should give security for her costs to the satisfaction of the Registrar or pay into court such sum as his lordship thought proper. The law was clear in England on this point and the principle and practice here was the same.

In support of his argument Mr. Avetoom cited the decision of Mr. Justice Canty in the case of Bateman v. Bateman. The respondent in this case swore in her affidavit that she had no means of her own and that her husband's income was Rs. 200 a month. The husband in his affidavit replied that his income was only Rs. 175 a month and that his wife made more money than he did. Further, he charged her with misconduct while in Edinburgh with one Henry White. The lady's solicitors wrote to the petitioner's solicitors asking if he was going to persist in this charge, but no reply to this had as yet been received.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee appeared for the husband and opposed the application for security for costs. He said that this application was made for the purpose of "throwing mud on his client." Mr. Avetoom had spoken of the petitioner in a way that was not justified by the affidavits.

Mr. Justice Greaves: Those remarks fall on deaf ears. All that I am now concerned with is whether the husband should pay security for costs of his wife. I shall disregard all other remarks.

Mr. Bonnerjee said he was surprised that the respondent asked for costs to defend a case which, on her own statement, was indefensible. Counsel read the petition and, continuing, said that this marriage was null and void and the petitioner asked for a dissolution on that ground alone. The petitioner did not ask for a divorce and did not charge her with misconduct. She said in her affidavit that she asked the petitioner to marry her again and that he promised opportunity of suing him for breach of promise of marriage and for damages. The respondent admitted in her affidavit that there was no defence to the suit and yet she had the effrontery to ask for costs. No court of law in this country or any other country would order a man to pay his wife's costs in a suit which was indefensible. The case cited by Mr. Avetoom contemplated a divorce suit and not a suit for annulment of marriage such as this.

His lordship thought there should be some sum allowed her to enable her to get her petition put clearly before her by some legal adviser.

Mr. Bonnerjee said that his client was willing to pay Rs. 200 to the respondent's solicitors. After what had fallen, from his lordship a little while ago it was not necessary for him to deal now with the allegations made by Mr. Avetoom, but it must not be taken for granted that he admitted them.

Mr. Avetoom asked Mr. Bonnerjee whether he would withdraw the allegations of misconduct.

Mr. Bonnerjee relied that he could not say that, as the petitioner also wanted the custody of the child.

Mr. Avetoom then asked for particulars of the alleged misconduct and Mr. Bonnerjee promised to furnish the information within a week.

His lordship passed the following order:—By consent the petitioner Henry McKinnon undertakes to pay to the attorneys of the respondent within one week from to-day the sum of Rs. 200 and to furnish her within a week with particulars of the alleged acts of adultery in para. 4 of the petition. The petitioner must pay the costs of this application.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

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BARON DE REUTER.

LETTER TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS WIFE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

An inquest on the body of Baron de Reuter who was found shot three days after the death of his wife, was held on April 20, at his residence, near Reigate.

Mr. Hubert de Reuter, said he had not seen his father since January 19, but had read letters referring to his mother's illness. The first was about three weeks ago, and his father seemed much affected. Asked by the Coroner if Baron de Reuter expected his wife's death, the witness said he had evidently been contemplating it, but was resigned to the fact that it was inevitable. Since his mother's death he had only had from his father the intimation of the fact of the death.

Mr. W. F. Bradshaw, secretary to the company, said he received the following letter on Friday morning at the office:—

Dear Mr. Bradshaw,—My dear wife has passed away and with her all that is of any moment. Yours very truly, Herbert de Reuter.

That letter was a revelation, because he was not a man of sentiment, not emotional at all. The Baroness had been ill for some years, and they had been prepared for her death.

Walter Flint, the gardener, said the Baron was very much depressed when he arrived the morning after his wife's death. He seemed brighter on the Saturday, but when the coffin was closed down on Sunday he was again very depressed and remained in the room with his wife's body for two hours. When the witness told him the undertaker had arrived, he waved him aside and began to sob. As the Baron did not come in to tea the witness made a search. The Baron's dog came up to him and went straight to the summer-house. The witness went in and saw the Baron sitting in a chair dead. A revolver was lying under his hand.

"AN INSUPPORTABLE BURDEN."

He also found a letter addressed to him and enclosed with it was one addressed to the "Spirit of my dear wife." The letter to Flint was as follows:—

My dear Flint.—Now that the undertaker has accomplished his hideous task and withdrawn the remains of my dear wife for ever from my eyes, life has become an insupportable burden. Please arrange to have me buried in my dear wife's grave, and have the accompanying letter to the "Spirit of my dear Wife" placed in her coffin.—Yours truly, Herbert de Reuter.

The Coroner read the other letter, which ran:—

My darling Edith,—Life without you is insupportable, and the loss of your cherished companionship and tender devotion has shattered my being. Death shall not separate us, for we will repose in the same grave and thus perpetuate our affectionate union. Farewell, sweet spirit.

The letter concluded with a Greek quotation, the translation of which was:—"To go as quickly as possible, thither whence one has come, is much the second best thing."

Dr. Walters, who attended Baroness de Reuter during her last illness, said the Baron remarked to him, "You know if my wife dies my life is finished. There is no more interest in life to me at all." After his wife's death he was quite an altered man.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned.

The reference in Baron de Reuter's letter is to a passage in Sophocles's "Rdipus Coloneus," which may be translated:—"Not to be born is the best thing of all, but when one has been born to go as quickly as possible thither whence one has come is much the second best thing."

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I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

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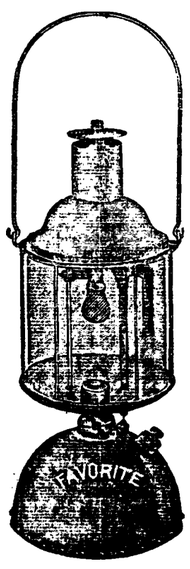

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DEPARTURES.

May 14.

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Fluent	Hutchinson	Marseilles
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
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Steamers	Baroda	for	Persian Gulf etc.
"	Colaba	for	Calcutta

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S. S. Kioto:—The steamer Kioto, 4,020 tons, Captain J. A. Smith, arrived here yesterday from New York,, having left that port on the 25th March last, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kashmir:—The steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, arrived here yesterday from London and intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Loredano:—The steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, arrived here yesterday from Venice, which port she left on the 12th April last, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,576 tons, Captain Remmersen, arrived here yesterday from Balik Papan, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fluent:—The steamer Fluent, 2,326 tons, Captain L. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Suez and Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain M. Fanning, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

Friday, May 14th, 1915.

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C. & R. Charlton ..... Choritonas.....D. Nanji & Co
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4 Capri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie..... T. M. & Co
6 Berbera.....Le Marchand.....M. M. & Co
10 Dairen Maru.....Nasu..... N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta.....Smith.....P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
6 Circassia .....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Iran.....Peabody..... K. Nixon & Co
Daihoku Maru..... Haji Ajam

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall.....Gardner.....K. N. & Co.
Jeddah .....Loftus .....T. M. & Co
Kashmir.....Irving.....P. & O. Co
Kirto .....Smith.....
Loredona.....Giacopello.....
Meteor.....Remmersen .....

EXPORTS.

May 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 250 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton waste, A. Amersey and Co.; 24 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

Circassia (s) 18 bales wool raw, H. K. M. Jailhai; 38 casks condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 10 casks curry powder, M. Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Budrie (s) 8,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 936 cwts. myrabolams, Pulee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sailor Prince (s) 18,594 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 317 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 14 tons teakwood planks, Mekenzie's Saw Mills.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 144 cwts. dry animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 5,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 100 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 15 cwts. fishmaws, R. Damji and Co.; 60 cwts. sharkfins, R. Damji and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Malta (s) 27 cases condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Berbera from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 case safety catridges, 1 cask lime oxide, 4 d/s. disinfectant fluid, 28 casks cement, 2 cases gin, 1 case wine, 1 cask gum, 6 rolls lead sheet, 1 case milk, 1 case essential oil, 29 kegs 1 case paint, 2 cases dry colour, 25 cases pitch.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.		Low Water. Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth. on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fr.	14	m 11	56	27	10	14	m 4	59	15	11
		11	25a	25	11		5	37a	19	6
Sat.	15	m 0	27	27	11	15	m 5	28	15	10
		11	55a	25	9		6	12a	19	6
Sun.	16	m 0	57a	27	11	16	m 5	57	15	10
							6	48a	19	8
Mo.	17	m 0	26	25	7	17	m 6	26	16	1
		1	28a	27	8		7	25a	20	5
Tu.	18	m 0	59	25	3	18	m 6	57	16	6
		2	1a	27	4		8	3a	20	4
W.	19	m 1	36	24	10	19	m 7	31	17	0
		2	37a	26	10		8	44a	20	7
Th.	20	m 2	19	24	5	20	m 8	9	17	8
		3	17a	26	5		9	33a	20	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 14 (Friday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 5m
" 15 (Saturday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 6m
" 16 (Sunday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 6m
" 17 (Monday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 6m
" 18 (Tuesday)	"	6m 4m.	"	7h. 7m
" 19 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m
" 20 (Thursday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The rainfall has decreased in north-west India but continued to be nearly general in Burma. Moderately heavy rain is reported from Malabar. Thunderstorms have occurred in other parts of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Kyanpyu, and Minbu three inches, Akyab two, Maymyo four, Mandalay two, Moulmein and Yamethin one, Dibrugarh one and a half, Cox's Bazar two, Bijapur one, Cochin four, Calicut two, Coimbatore one, and Gopalpur three-quarter.

Temperature is higher than usual in the extreme north-west and in the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Multan but drier elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in upper Sind; minimum temperature is higher than usual at Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during the day has risen and is now above the average in the extreme eastern districts. Night temperature is also in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Mormugao; night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 1.12" of rain. Skies have become heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan but remain clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad and in excess at Malegaon; night temperature is in defect at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Carnatic, local in the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Cochin reports a heavy fall of 4.06". Some dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan but the associated rainfall has been insignificant.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, and a few thundershowers in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 14th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	79.8	71.8	72	..	10.82	—0.13
Jask	99.4	76.1	93	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	99.9	85.1	50	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.9	85.7	57	..	0.95	—0.84
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	114.2	82.0	29	..	5.26	1.18
Hissar	113.6	79.5	33	..	3.92	..
Ambala	108.7	82.1	38	..	6.55	0.33
Delhi	109.2	85.0	32	..	12.10	8.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.7	87.0	39	..	8.17	6.17
Mainpuri	111.0	84.6	24	..	4.73	2.16
Jhansi	113.6	89.8	22	..	3.66	1.65
Cawnpore	109.6	84.7	49	..	3.52	1.28
Allahabad	108.6	87.1	46	..	5.06	2.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	89.1	80.6	78	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	104.9	83.6	23	..	3.70	2.07
Jaipore	109.5	87.1	34	..	3.80	2.05
Kotah	111.4	88.6	27	..	5.93	4.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	79.0	64	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	85.1	81.8	85	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	103.6	77.8	69	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	105.6	79.4	72	..	0.21	—0.54
Surat	98.7	81.1	75	..	0.83	—0.39
Ahmedabad	107.7	81.0	48	..	0.33	—0.12
Deesa	106.3	77.3	61	..	0.06	0.40
Neemuch	102.7	78.8	54	..	4.86	4.91
Indore	104.2	77.1	66	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.1	85.3	30	..	3.94	0.92
Saugor	108.2	82.6	27	..	3.81	1.13
Hoshangabad	109.5	81.6	40	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	106.5	81.2	58	..	3.13	1.83
Akola	109.4	81.5	50	..	5.88	3.62
Amraoti	110.8	85.1	45	..	4.93	2.52
Nagpur	110.4	86.9	21	0.01	6.31	3.07
Chanda	112.5	84.0	11	..	6.16	2.55
Raipur	112.7	86.6	41	..	4.21	1.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	82.2	76	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	91.1	83.7	72	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	93	83.0	78	0.03	2.06	—0.14
Karwar	..	..	..	..	6.70	4.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.9	75.1	57	..	4.95	3.74
Ahmednagar	104.2	74.5	54	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	97.2	74.3	68	..	3.39	1.48
Sholapur	106.8	80.5	59	..	7.13	4.68
Bijapur	102.7	66.9	64	1.12	8.02	5.64
Belgaum	91.2	71.5	79	..	6.07	1.49
Ahmedabad	102.2	75.1	62	..	5.24	3.44
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.7	86.0	45	..	4.88	1.94
Hyderabad	98.4	83.1	55	..	5.57	2.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.9	82.7	67	..	4.22	—1.58
Calicut	91.8	76.1	92	2.30	19.19	5.74
Cochin	90.8	72.7	90	4.08	39.77	20.55
Colombo	89.0	80.0	88	0.37	39.75	—2.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.3	86.3	77	..	8.71	0 87
Bellary	103.3	78.9	54	..	7.21	3.20
Cuddapah	106.3	83.4	40	0.04	9.55	3.75
Madras	104.8	83.9	59	0.02	25.83	4.49
Bangalore	92.5	70.8	82	0.30	7.60	0.44
Coimbatore	98.6	69.0	91	1.14	9.83	1.30
Trichinopoly	99.1	74.7	73	0.69	11.41	—0.91
Negapatam	103.1	81.6	74	..	22.57	—8.34

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.770	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.9	"
Dew Point	78.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.747	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	3.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2	"
Minimum do. do.	83.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SW.SSE.SW.	
Movement of Wind	103 Miles.	

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE

We all do, sufficiently at any rate not to throw it away needlessly. A burst tyre may mean a body of Uhlans on your track or an overturned car in a country ditch. It depends where you are.

Common sense, therefore, suggests that you fit the tyre of the stoutest section, with a case of the greatest strength and durability.

DUNLOPS

"The tyres which made motoring possible."

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FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

DEVASTATED BELGIUM MUST BE AVENGED FIRST.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Ex-President Roosevelt has been roused again to indignation over the wrongs of Belgium and the attitude of the U. S. towards that stricken country by the request from Mrs. George Rublee, of Washington, for his support to the women's party for constructive peace in Europe.

In a letter to Mrs. Rublee, Mr. Roosevelt severely denounces "the women who are demanding peace at any price," while they are silent on the devastation of Belgium. "There can be no constructive peace in Europe," he writes, "until the Germans are driven out of Belgium, and until the question of Alsace-Lorraine is settled. Peace cannot be brought about while the Germans are occupying Belgium and desecrating the soil of France.

"Peace is worthless unless it serves the cause of righteousness; a peace which consecrates militarism will be of small service; a peace obtained by crushing the liberty and life of unoffending people is as cruel as the most cruel war. A peace which left Belgium's wrongs unavenged, and which did not provide against the recurrence of such wrongs as those from which she has suffered, would not be a real peace.

"Let the people who advocate your principles hold a meeting specifically to denounce Germany's invasion of Belgium, and demand in the interests of peace that the U. S. does what she can to put an end to these wrongs, and I will gladly support your aims. It is my view that the U. S. has committed a timid and unworthy abandonment of its clear duty by not protesting long since against Germany's actions in Belgium."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th May 1915 was 29.993 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of Lea & Perrins appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

J. BARTON

F.I.C., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

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Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 14.

From the news to hand by mail an excellent start seems to have been made in the matter of the sales of Treasury Bills under the new scheme, and there is now reason to believe that as the system becomes more generally known there will in time be a disposition on the part of the outside public, as distinct from the Money Market habitues, to invest temporarily in this form of Government security. There is, however, not much likelihood of the new system getting beyond its proper limits, because if supplies of floating credits are unduly indented upon, a reactionary method can easily be induced by Government altering the selling rate of the Bills and making them less attractive, or the increased value of money could be countered by more rapid Government disbursements. From the published figures in mail week, it is found that in addition to £15,000,000 received for Treasury Bills offered by tender, the Government also received £9,431,000 in connection with the Bills offered from day to day. The statement in the return concerning Treasury Bills outstanding is as follows:—

Bills issued by public tender... £102,500,000
Bills otherwise issued £14,181,000

Total £116,681,000

In the first of the foregoing items there is, of course, an increase of £15,000,000 on the week, while the second item includes the sum of £4,650,000, previously received by the Exchequer on Bills privately sold, making the sales for four days, at the new fixed rates of discount £9,431,000. It is tolerably clear by the better demand for money which prevails, and the increased Exchequer balances that the new policy for providing war funds i so far eminently successful and Lombard Street has been able to obtain higher rates at the same time.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

According to a Reuter's message, which has come through to-day Lord Crewe, in a few prefatory remarks to a lecture delivered by Sir Charles Armstrong on "Indian Trade and the War," made a few distinctly comforting assurances on Government's future policy towards this country with regard to alleviating, so far as it is possible, the burdens of the war. And in the clearest manner explained why the new wheat policy had been adopted by the Government of India, whose duty it was, Lord Crewe stated, "to temper the results of the war to the small trader and cultivator." There was no ambiguity or circumlocution about this, and any lingering doubts that existed with regard to the motives which induced the Government of India to adopt the scheme, must now be dispelled for ever. It is satisfactory to learn that Bombay has at last commenced to take her part in the scheme as a port of shipment, a cargo having been sold yesterday and more under offer. As we anticipated sometime ago prices were bound to recede somewhat, and wheat is now being offered in considerable quantities from Karachi and Calcutta, as well as from Bombay, at much lower rates all round. The first cargo which was sold, May shipment from Karachi, at 67/ per 492 lbs., including all transport and insurance charges, was of course, as we said at the time, a pure fancy price, which could not possibly be maintained, and any amount is now being offered at considerably lower rates, as a reference to Reuter's telegrams will show. India's surplus which has to be shipped home, is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and as there appears to be an ample supply of both red and white wheat in sight for the Home markets, there is likely to be a further drop in prices before India's portion is got rid of. There is, however, still a big margin to work on, and if the expenses on the other side are kept within reasonable limits, Government will be able to submit a very favourable balance sheet as the result of its first trading venture.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..		..
,, ,, Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans		5.32d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.80d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July ..	9.41
	Oct. ..	9.76
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.42
	Oct. ..	9.76
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.12
	Oct. ..	9.47

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 14.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	12,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.21
June-July	5.28
July-Aug.	5.35
Aug.-Sept.	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.55
Jan.-Feb.	5.68
Mar.-Apl.	5.76
May-June	5.83

Liverpool, May 13th.

Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.25	5.23
June-July	5.32	5.30
July-Aug.	5.39	5.37
Aug.-Sept.	5.47	5.45
Oct.-Nov.	5.61	5.59
Nov.-Decl	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.73	5.71
March-Apri	5.79	5.77
May-June	5.86	5.84

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.25	5.18
June-July	5.32	5.25
July-Aug.	5.39	5.31
Aug.-Sept.	5.47	5.39
Oct.-Nov.	5.61	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.73	5.65
March-April	5.79	5.73
May-June	5.86	5.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 13th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.85
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.00
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.15
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.25
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.40
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55
Good M.G. Oomra	4.25
Fine M.G. ,, ...	4.55
Good Broach	4.70
F.G. ,, ...	4.85
Fine ,, ...	5.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 13th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	16,000
Futures at New York July	9.49
Previous closing price	9.45
Futures at New York Oct.	9.84
Previous closing price	9.82
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.24
Previous price	9.19
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.57
Previous price	9.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.79 60
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of Silver :—India & China bought.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	2

The sum of £560,000 has been earmarked.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, May 13th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	63,600,000	Inc.	7,300,000
Public Deposits ..	127,900,000	Dec.	6,300,000
Other do. ..	95,600,000	Inc.	10,500,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000	unchanged.	
Other do. ..	153,100,000	Dec.	3,100,000

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B 2

Notes & Gold .. 47,100,000 Inc. 7,000,000
The Bank Reserve is 21 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship inclusive June sellers	66/3
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. inclusive June Sellers	66
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F inclusive June Sellers	65/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. inclusive June	65/3
Wheat Bombay White inclusive June sellers	67/3
Wheats are being freely offered.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	63/9
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. May-June	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Sellers	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers.	54/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

LINSEED

Linseed, Calcutta May-June Paid and Buyers	55/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78⅞
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Basia Steel Bars, Belgian, C.I.F. India	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/4½
July	18
August-September	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	20/6
July	20
August-September	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/7½
July	20/1½
August-September	19/10½

Mauritius Sugar is exhausted.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 14.

This morning the market was quiet with little business doing, every body more or less waiting for the American "close" before operating.

In the afternoon (American close 4 pts. up) some business was put through in May Broach, but beyond this little was reported.

At Colaba the market ruled weak and prices declined about Rs. 3. Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote for May:—
Fine M. G. Broach, 213.
Fine M. G. Bengal, 162.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, 190.

QUOTATION FOR 1916.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal, Jan., 183½.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 246½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	250	Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	216/7	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	191/2	185	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	179	165	..	May 1915
M G Mathia	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	207	..	..	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	205	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	194	..	..	May 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	217/8	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	198	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	206	May25'15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Bengals	..	..	165	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	..	..	201	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	..	..	219	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th May:—

Cotton	8,768	Bales.
Wheat	41,911	cwts.
Linseed	12,072	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed..	2,694	,,
Gingellyseed	189	,,
Poppyseed	96	,,
Groundnuts	1,987	,,
Castorseed	3,728	,,
Rice	3,508	,,
Myrabollams	1,552	,,
Cottonseed	7,400	,,
Gram	12,355	,,
Joowar	2,387	,,
Barley	279	,,

EXCHANGE

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	153 15/16d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 months ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173¾ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133¾
Do. Shanghai	171
60 d-s. Yokohama	149½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-5-0
Bombay Gold	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-2-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 14.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day with a limited business passing. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares owing to brisk demand improved a little.

In Mill Shares for June delivery Davids stood at Rs. 545, Fazulbhais after touching Rs. 422½ closed at Rs. 417½ (buyers).

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,150 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,140. Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 975 to Rs. 985.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,465 X.D. Kohinoors declined to Rs. 665, Indore Malwas to Rs. 195 and Indian Dyeing and Bleaching changed hands at Rs. 118¼.

Bombay Dyeings advanced to Rs. 647½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 222.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Shares improved to Rs. 925.

Bank of Bombay Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,617½.

Alcock and Ashdown Co. Shares dropped to Rs. 215 X.D.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 103 Deferred were placed at Rs. 260 in the morning but closed at Rs. 198. Preference were in request at Rs. 159.

Gujrat Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 107.

McKenzie Saw Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 164 in a lot.

Bank of India Shares stood steady at Rs. 57.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93 1/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at par (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A feature of the greatest interest yesterday in the share market was the strong inquiry for tea shares in which there was an increasing trade, while coal shares attracted more attention the prices ruling quite steady. Jute mill scrip opened steady to firm, a large number of shares changing hands. Some irregularity, however, was observed, a few stocks ruling easier as the day progressed, while others maintained their position. The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 23/12, 23; Bhuskajuri 16/4, 16/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/4, 13/6, 13/8, 13-12; Gopalichuck 7-12, 8; Jumoni 4/4; Kuardi 12/12; Phularitand 4; Raneegunge 23/6, 23/8, 23-12; Salfore 6/2, 6/4; South Govindpur 8/4; Sodeeh 4/10; Standard 21-6, 21/8; Teetulmuri 10/4, 10/6.

Jute,—Albion (ord) 270; Alliance (ord) 150, 151; Barnagore (ord) 77/8, 78, 79; Clive (ord) 63/8, 64, 64/8; Delta (ord) 176; Empire (ord) 13, 13/4; Fort Gloster (ord) 201, 203, 204; Fort William (ord) 66, 66/8, 67, 64, 65; Hooghly (ord) 16/4; Hooghly (prefs) 12, 12/2; Howrah (ord) 134, 135; Kamarhatty (ord) 155; Kanknarrah (ord) 250, 251, 252; Northbrook (ord) 14; Sorrah 98/8 and 96; Union 200, 202, 203.

Tea,—Atal 16/4; Bishnauth 29/8; East India 100; Loobah 48,49; Kalacherra 110; Roopacherra 22/4; Soom 90.

Miscellaneous,—Anglo Oriental Steam 6/8, 6/12, 7, 7/4, 7/8, 7/12. Auckland jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104. Bank of Bengal 1,750. 1,752/8; Chowringhee properties 5½ per cent. debentures 102; Russa Engineering works 141; Triton insurance 25.

Government paper—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93/6.

COMPANY MEETING.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's offices, Mr. Purshottamdass Thakoredass presiding.

The resolutions circulated to the share-holders were passed, whereby the agency of the company shall be transferred from the name of Messrs. Tapidass Varajdass and Company, to the name of Messrs. Morarbhai Vijbhukhandass and Company. Resolutions consequential to this change for altering the Articles of Association were then passed..

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You need't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

MR. GANDHI'S STRIKING SPEECH.

ESSENTIALS OF HINDUISM.

During Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi's recent visit to Mayavaram in the Madras Presidency the people of the station presented an address of welcome to them. Mr. Gandhi, in replying, made a striking speech. He said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Friends,—I am exceedingly thankful to the people of Mayavaram for presenting this beautiful address to me on the occasion of our simply passing through your town or village, whatever it may be called, on our way to places where I had hoped to see two widows of men who were shot during the struggle that went on for eight years in South Africa. I was able to see only one and I was not able to see the other whom I hope to see before I leave this great Presidency. It is therefore a matter of greater pleasure to me that you would not allow us to pass unnoticed even though it were simply a passing tour through Mayavaram. But if we have appreciated or if we have received this great and warm welcome from you, may I, for the first time after my return to the sacred land, commence to make a return for the great love that has been shown to us and with your permission I shall try to do this evening.

It was quite by accident that I had the great pleasure of receiving an address from my Panchama brethren, and there they said that they were without convenience for drinking water, they were without convenience for living supplies and they could not buy or hold land. It was difficult for them even to approach courts. Probably, the last is due to their fear, but a fear certainly not due to themselves, and who is then responsible for this state of things? Do we propose to perpetuate this state of things? Is it a part of Hinduism? I do not know. I have now to learn what Hinduism really is. In so far as I have been able to study Hinduism outside India, I have felt that it is no part of real Hinduism to have in its fold a mass of people whom I would call untouchables. If it was proved to me that this is an essential part of Hinduism. I, for one, would declare myself an open rebel against Hinduism itself. (Hear, hear). But I am still not convinced and I hope that up to the end of my life I shall remain unconvinced, that it is an essential part of Hinduism.

THE TRUE BRAHMIN.

But who is responsible for this class of untouchable? I have been told that wherever there are Brahmins, it is they who are enjoying supremacy as a matter of right, but to-day are they enjoying that supremacy? If they are, then the sin will fall upon their shoulders and that is the return I am here to declare and that is the return I shall have to make for the kindness you are showing to me. Often my love to my friends, relations and even to my dear wife takes devious ways. So my return here for your kindness is to suggest a few words which you were probably not prepared to listen and it does seem to me that it is high time for Brahmins to regain their natural prerogative. I recall to my mind the beautiful verse in Bagavad Gita. I shall not excite the audience by reciting the verse but give you simply a paraphrase. "The true Brahmin is he who is equi-minded towards a Pandit and a Pariah." Are the Brahmins in Mayavaram equi-minded towards the Pariah and will they tell me if they are so equi-minded, and if so, will they tell me if others will not follow? Even if they say, that they are prepared to do so but others will not follow I shall have to disbelieve them until I have revised my notions of Hinduism. If the Brahmins themselves consider they are holding high position by penance and austerity then they have themselves much to learn, then they will be the people who have cursed and ruined the land.

My Friend, the Chairman, has asked me the question whether it is true that I am at war with my leaders. I say that I am not at war with my leaders. I seemed to be at war with my leaders because many things I have heard seem to be inconsistent with my notions of self-respect and with self-respect to my motherland. I feel that they are probably not discharging the sacred trust they have taken upon their shoulders; or endeavouring to take wisdom from them, but failed to take that wisdom. It may be that I am incompetent and unfit to follow them. So, I shall revise my ideas. Still I am in a position to say that I seem to be at war with my leaders. Whatever they do or whatever they say does not somehow or other do appeal to me. The major part of what they say does not seem to be appealing to me. I find here words of welcome in the English language. I find in the Congress programme a Resolution on Swadeshi. If you hold that you are Swadeshi, and yet print thes in English then I am not Swadeshi. To me it seems that it is inconsistent. I have nothing to say against the English language. But I do say that, if you kill the vernaculars and raise the English language on the top of the vernaculars (hear, hear), then you are not favouring Swadeshi in the right sense of the term. If you feel that I do not know Tamil, you should pardon me, you should excuse me and teach me and ask me to learn Tamil and by having your welcome in that beautiful language, if you translate it to me, then I should think you are performing some part of the programme.

THE MEANING OF SWADESHISM.

Then only I should think I am being thought Swadeshi. I asked when we were passing through Mayavaram whether there have been any handlooms here and whether there were handloom weavers here. I was told that there were 50 handlooms in Mayavaram. What were they engaged in? They were simply engaged chiefly in preparing "Sarees" for our women. Then is Swadeshi to be confined only to the women? Is is to be only their keeping? I do not find that our friends, the male population, also have their stuff prepared for them in these by these weavers and through their handlooms, (a voice "there are a thousand handlooms here.") There are, I understand, one thousand handlooms so much the worse for the leaders (Loud applause). If these one thousand handlooms are kept chiefly in attending to the wants of our women, double this supply of our handlooms and you will have your own weavers and there will be no poverty in the land. I ask you and ask our friend the President how far he is indebted to foreign goods for his outfit and if he can tell me that he has tried his utmost and still has failed to outfit himself, or rather to fit himself out with Swadeshi clothing and therefore he has got this stuff, I shall sit at his feet and learn a lesson. What I have been able to learn to-day is that it is entirely possible for me, not with any extra cost to fit myself with Swadeshi clothing. How am I to learn through those who move or who are supposed to be movers in the Congress the secret of the Resolution? I sit at the feet of my leaders. I sit at the feet of Mayavaram people and let them reveal the mystery, give me the secret of the meaning teach me how I should behave myself and tell me whether it is a part of Swadeshi, whether it is a part of the National movement that I should drive off those who are without dwellings, who cry for water and that I should reject the advances of those who cry for food. These are the questions which I ask my friends here. Since I am saying something against you I doubt whether I shall still enjoy or retain the affection of the student population and whether I shall still retain the blessing of my leaders. I ask you to have large hearts and give me a little corner in it. I shall try to steal into that corner. If you would be kind enough to teach me wisdom I shall learn the wisdom in all humility, and in all earnestness. I am praying for it and I am asking for it. If you cannot teach me, I again declare myself at war with my leaders. (Loud cheers.)

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

ITS INDIRECT BENEFITS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At a meetingg of the East India Association on April 19, at Caxton Hall, Lord Macdonnen presiding, a paper was read on the Indirect Benefits of Irrigation. The author of the paper was Mr. Henry Marsh, C.I.E., but as he was suffering from a sore throat it was read on his behalf by Dr. Pollen.

Mr. Marsh stated that after having spent part of his official life in the richly irrigated plains of the Punjab and the United Provinces he had been appointed in 1905 to Central India as Consulting Engineer for Protective Irrigation Works; and day by day as he toured the drought-stricken tracts of his new sphere of activity he had been struck by the absence of the indirect benefits which irrigation had brought to the British provinces. In particular he had noticed the complete absence of dew, except in the neighbourhood of a tank stream or some well irrigation. Dew springing from sheets of conserved water or irrigated land was the cause of the growth of herbage and trees outside the actual zone of irrigation. The Chandels who inhabited Central India in ancient times had understood the advantages of irrigation, and had converted every drainage line into a series of small lakes by suitable barriers. One result of this had been to check the denudation of the country. When water was allowed to race off the fields in a country of rapid slope subject alternately to great head and tropical downfalls of rain the useful soil was gradually eroded to rock level.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Other unconsidered advantages of irrigation were: the cultivator was able to substitute immediate sowings in the case of the destruction of advanced crops. He had seen a remarkable example of this in February, 1905, when a few days' frost had destroyed the advanced crops in North-Western India. A second advantage was that irrigation favoured diversity of cropping; sugar cane and rice could only be grown without irrigation in low-lying lands subjects to heavy rains. A third advantage was the maintenance of cultivation and demand for labour throughout the season. In irrigated districts agricultural operations never ceased. One result of this was that peasants had little time to follow out the freebooting instincts of their ancestors. Another advantage was the presence of fodder, pasturage, and water for cattle. In the valleys below tanks the grass was permanent, for spring level rose high, and for miles below the embankment useful streams trickled along.

Other indirect advantages mentioned by Mr. Marsh were the importance of good drinking water to milch cattle—who otherwise passed off poisonous products in their milk, causing disease to those who consumed it—and the increased earnings of railways in irrigated districts.

In the discussion that followed Sir Stephen Finney said the earnings of the railways of North-Western India had grown from less than £2,500,000 in 1900 to £3,812,000 in 1912, due to the extension of irrigation canals.

The Chairman said mankind had used lift and storage irrigation from the earliest times in India as elsewhere, but canal irrigation had not become important until the Englsh had undertaken it. Traces of older canals existed, but it was questionable whether they had been made for irrigation. The great canals in Upper India had been begun in 1840, long before railways were thought of. From that time until now the expenditure on canals had not exceeded £45,000,000 whilst that on railways had amounted to £370,000,000. He wondered whether if India had been governed by a purely native administration the figures might not have been reversed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ARREST OF A M RDERER AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN INNOCENT WIFE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

HARI LAKHMA KATHODI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr K. B. Wassoodew, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, who agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the accused guilty of murdering his wife Bhivri by cutting her throat with a sickle, and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. C.

The case for the prosecution was that about 1897 the accused Hari was married to one Bhivri of Khadavli. At the time of marriage Bhivri was extremely young. She was a truant wife and lived mostly at her father's house. During the three years of their married life Bhivri stayed at her husband's house for three months only. The accused wanted his wife to stay with him. One morning on or about the 13th June 1899 Bhivri accompanied by two women Janki and Chimi went into the "gurharan" of Nadgaon to collect dry sticks of wood to serve as fuel. When Bhivri and her two companions were in the act of collecting dry fagots, the accused appeared on the spot with a sharp sickle in hand, and throwing down Bhivri by the lock of her hair, cut her throat with the sickle. Bhivri resisted the accused and entreated him not to kill her and promised that she would return to him. But the accused could not be persuaded to abstain from the act. The two women who were with Bhivri remonstrated with the accused. But, it was alleged, the latter threatened to use the same weapon against them. So they ran away to their village and informed Bhivri's parents and uncle of what had taken place. The accused in the meantime ran away. Bhivri's father and uncle with their informants went to the scene of the crime and lifted the corpse of Bhivri and the sickle, and brought them to their house. Immediately the police were informed of the crime, who made a "panchnama" and sent the body of Bhivri to the Assistant Surgeon of Kalyan; who said that death was due to the bleeding of the throat wound. The accused could not be found at the time and a year or two later the police got the statements of the witnesses recorded before the Magistrate and also sent the sickle to him. The accused was arrested after a period of nearly sixteen years at Padghe on the 12th February 1915. He had gone there to the caste dinner, when he met one Harya Patelya, who was his former acquaintance. Harya asked the accused to give him Rs. 10 or 12. The accused refused to give the amount, thereupon Harya left him and calling police consta'les handed him over to them.

The accused made a confession before the Second Class Magistrate, in which he admitted having cut the throat of his wife. He then pleaded that his wife was married again by "pat ceremony" to one Govinda and when the accused had met her and had asked her to return home she refused saying that she had another husband "over him." The accused said that this roused his feelings and so he cut her throat. In the Sessions Court the accused retracted the confession saying that it was obtained by inducement and threat of the police. The accused in his defence stated that he abandoned his wife on account of her remarriage and had left the village to live peacefully in Thana. He was unaware of what took place to his wife and denied the allegations made against him.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Thana refused to believe the defence and observed:—"Unfortunately the statements of the witnesses before the Kalyan Magistrate and the sickle are found to be missing in the Magistrate's office. It will appear that Chaya, the father of Bhivri had implicated the accused as the sole author of the crime. The murder was certainly brutal and there are no extenuating circumstances whatever. Very probably the accused murdered his innocent little wife Bhivri, because she could not gratify his lust being too young. The fact, that the accused has so long successfully eluded justice ought, in my opinion, to make no difference as regards the punishment to be meted out to him. It is as necessary in the interests of society that a guilty man should not go unpunished as that an innocent man should not be wrongly punished."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. V. S. Sangziri appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY POLICE COURT CLERK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Peter George, a Madrasi Christian clerk, employed at the Mazagon Police Court with criminal breach of trust.

The case for the prosecution was that sometime ago the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case brought by Mr. Dadachanji, a dealer in potatoes and onions against two Poona Brahmins. A sum of Rs. 1,943 put in in the case as an exhibit was ordered to be paid to the complainant Mr. Dadachanji after the period of appeal was over. The accused then acted as judicial clerk in the absence of Mr. Mallandaine and Inspector Ragunathrao of the C.I.D. counted out the money in the accused's presence and handed it over to him. The same evening the accused handed over to the cashier a sealed packet which contained the money and the packet was kept in the safe. Two days later Mr. Mallandaine, on learning that money was left in a sealed packet in the safe insisted on its being counted out. This was done, when the packet was found to contain Rs. 943. The accused brought the records of the case, when Mr. Mallandaine found that the judgment, the list of exhibits and the charge sheet showed a sum of Rs. 943, and was satisfied and the money was kept in the safe. After the period of appeal was over Mr. Dadachanji went to claim the money, when he was told that he was to get only Rs. 943. Inspector Morris who had conducted that case and who was aware of the Court's order was also surprised to find that the sum was Rs. 943. He made a careful examination of the Court records and found that they had been tampered with. He took them to the Second Presidency Magistrate, who at once remembered that he had ordered Rs. 1,943 and not Rs. 943 to be paid to Mr. Dadachanji. He asked Mr. Morris to make enquiries in the matter and Mr. Morris on returning to the accused's desk found that the latter had disappeared. A watch was kept near the accused's place and he was arrested about midnight on his return home.

A SERIES OF DARING FRAUD

Inspectors Morris and Raghunathrao and Sub-Inspector Barodia then made a searching enquiry into the Court affairs in the accused's charge and it is alleged it was found that the accused had committed a series of frau The accused was in charge of unclaimed articles and exhibits in cases, and in March, 1913, a list of such articles was prepared and Sardar Dastur, the then Second Presidency Magistrate ordered the articles to be proclaimed. Shortly after that Sardar Dastur retired and the proclamation was signed by his successor Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, in April 1913. In May the articles were ordered to be sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be sold by public auction and the accused made out a list, consisting of two typewritten sheets, on th first of which was shown an item of £12 This list was placed before Mr. Fahey, the then Judicial clerk to the Second Presidency Magistrate. He went through it, checked it with the Court records and finding it to be correct, signed it and instructed the accused to forward the articles and the list to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is further alleged that the accused then retyped the first sheet of the list, put down on it £2 instead of £12, pinned it to the second sheet which bore Mr. Fahey's signature at the bottom, and forwarded £2 along with the list and other articles and pocketed £10. The same list contained an item of Rs. 169 and the accused prepared a receipt, put down a fictitious signature on an anna-stamp which he affixed on it to show that the amount had been paid to the claimant It is also alleged that in 1914 the accused in a similar manner made out fictitious receipts for unclaimed sums of Rs. 300, Rs. 200, Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 and pocketed the amounts. He further misappropriated a gramophone which had been entrusted to him for safe custody as its owner could not be found. The machine has been recovered by the Police. In November last the accused substituted a watch of inferior value for a silver watch of Rs. 35. Further he was given a sum of Rs. 18 with instructions to forward it to the Commissioner of Police with a letter requestng him to pay it to a particular Policeman as reward. The accused destroyed the covering letter and pocked the amount. No acknowledgmen of the money having been received from the Commissioner of Police, reminders were sent, which were all intercepted by the accused. The Police have recovered a number of articles, including some new "saris" and other clothing which the accused had purchased for the woman whom he was to be betrothed to on the day following the night on which he was arrested.

The accused was remanded.

SAILING A PROW WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shenwa Shiwa, a tindal, was charged with sailing his prow in the harbour without lights on the 8th instant. Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff prosecuted The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

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MR. CLIVE LEIGHTON.

Who scored great success at the last Bandmann Opera season in Bombay as a vocalist and clever dancer. Now appearing at the Excelsior.

A TALE FOR TEARS.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN PRISON REFORM.

Here is the story of an extraordinary man—quite a genius in his way—who was, as he said, sentenced to imprisonment "for life and ten years," and yet when he died the other day as a free man he had won the affection and respect of the warden of his goal and of his fellow prioner. His life is a tremendous object-lesson in the way to treat men and in how not to treat them, says 'Public Opinion"

HIS WONDERFUL PISTOL.

"John Murphy, known as 'Canada Blackie,' was sentenced to life imprisonment at Schoharie, New York, in 1903, having participated in a raid upon a country bank, in which the watchman was killed," says the Outlook. "Two other members of the gang were executed. Nine years later Blackie made a desperate attempt to escape from the prison at Dannemora in the same State, seriously wounding a keeper with a pistol made out of a section of gas pipe and charged with powder accumulated from match-ends. An additional sentence of ten years was imposed on him, hence 'for life and ten years.'

A PRISONER'S RESOURCES.

"He was a man of extraordinary ability, ingenuity, and courage, feared by all his keepers on account of his skill and his desperate character. For twenty months he was lodged in a dark cell in Sing Sing Prison, New-York, keeping his reason very much as Silvio Pellico kept his, by ingenious little devices—recalling all the verses he had ever known and laboriously reconstructing the lines, taking his buttons from his clothes and scattering them in the darkness about his cell in order that he might find them again, counting and recounting the little holes in the boiler plate of the door. He was finally removed to Auburn, where for several years he was kept continuously in solitary confinement.

"When Mr. Osborne first came upon him in Auburn Prison, it was considered perilous for the keeper to enter his cell. Mr. Osborne mitigated the conditions of his punishment. He was allowed to join the other convicts in the prison yard on Saturday afternoon; he became a member of the Mutual Welfare League.

MADE HIS OWN KEY.

"One day, after he had gained Blackie's confidence, Mr. Osborne was in his cell, and Blackie presented him with a key made by himself which would have opened the door of his cell at any time, a knife of a very terrible character which he had fashioned out of pieces of metal, a tin box of powder, and some gun-cotton, all of which had been secreted in his cell. He also asked Mr. Osborne to say to the warden that he no longer needed special watching that he would play fair with the rules of the prison.

"Last December Blackie was brought to Sing Sing in order that Mr. Osborne might have him under his eye and give him the best possible conditions. He was put in the warden's quarters under the care of a nurse, and he became the trusted counsellor of Mr. Osborne in all matters relating to intercourse with the prisoners. No important step was taken by the Golden Rule Brotherhood without consultation with Blackie.

PARDONED!

"On February 16 Governor Whitman pardoned him. He died in full possession of his faculties, with the ministrations of an unselfish woman who had learned his story, and in the intimate counsels of the warden of the prison. He felt no bitterness towards any person, but regarded himself as the victim of a system. He died nearly blind and the victim of tuberculosis, fastened upon him by the conditions of the prisons in which he had passed so many years. When, not many days ago, the latest execution took place at Sing Sing at an early hour of the morning, and all the inmates were nervously awaiting the dimming of the electric lights which indicated that the current had been diverted, Blackie raised his voice and prayed for the soul of the executed man.

"He had more than once said to Mr. Osborne that if he had been treated differently at the start his career would have been very different. Our barbarous prison system blighted what would have been a brilliant career, and made of an able man a law-breaker."

Mr. Osborne is the new warden of Sing Sing, and is making noble experiments in the better treatment of the prisoners.

GREEK POLICY.

TING FOR BULGARIA.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview by its special correspondent in Athens with M. Zographos, the Greek Foreign Minister, in which the latter emphatically contradicts the opinions expressed on Greece and Greek politics in a previous article by the same writer.

In this article the correspondent alluded to the ties between the Courts of Athens and Berlin and attributed to them the check to M. Venezelos's policy. Referring to this statement, M. Zographos denied that the Queen exercised political influence, and said:—

As to your criticisms of the Staff, they are without any foundation. It may be true that certain generals were hostile to the idea of any campaign taking place immediately, but you must forgive me for saying that they are better judges than you as to whether the moment is opportune for demanding a fresh effort from the Army which they command.

You appear to believe that Greece, who considers that she has the right to chose her hour, has no other aim but to gain time and to obtain the highest price for her collaboration by waiting until the issue of the struggle becomes more certain. In other words, that we are waiting for a decision "in order to rush to the help of the conqueror."

GREEK DEBT TO FRANCE.

Like M. Venezelos, we know what Greece owes to France. But, above all else, we are Greeks, and the present Government is of opinion that our first consideration must be the interests of Greece. M. Venezelos thinks that it would be serving Greek interests to plunge our country into war, obtaining an effective alliance with Bulgaria by abandoning in favour of that Power the district of Kavalla in exchange for certain territories vaguely specified which would be given to us in Asia Minor in return for our participation in the struggle. His idea may be sound, but it is not mine. I am of the opinion that a people should in no circumstances barter its patrimony or voluntarily abandon an inch of its territory.

In reply to the question whether Greece would manifest her sympathy for France—of which nobody is in doubt—by intervening, M. Zographos replied:—

On the morrow of its accession to power the Government made a declaration to the effect that there had been no change in the policy of Greece. This statement we are prepared to repeat to-day. M. Venezelos believed that by exchange of territory he could assure security to Greece and free her from all apprehension regarding Bulgaria, thus enabling her to place her forces at the service of the Allies. We believe that M. Venezelos made a mistake. That is the only difference between him and us.

LATEST BENGAL DACOITY.

VICTIMS TORTURED WITH HOT IRONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A daring dacoity was committed on the night of Wednesday last in the house of Baker Ali Mullah, a rich trader and landholder of Tangrakali, near Canning Town. Whilst all the inmates of the house were asleep a gang of armed dacoits surrounded the house. It is stated that they tortured the people with hot irons in order to compel them to disclose the whereabouts of the valuables. The villagers gathered in large numbers and drove the dacoits away.

ARMED POLICE POSTED IN VILLAGES

The Bengal C.I.D. and the Calcutta Detective Department are on the look out for a gang of armed Bengali dacoits in European clothes who infested the Howrah Grand Trunk Road at Behar on Wednesday.

In view of the continued dacoities in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of Alipur armed police have been posted in several villages.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

VISIT OF LEIGHT AND LEIGHTON.

At the Excelsior Theatre this evening two artistes who have made an unusually prolonged and successful season in Calcutta are making their appearance. Leigh and Leighton are just the kind of entertainers Bombay wants. Miss Addie Leigh possesses an exceptionally good voice, just suited to the style of song she sings, and she adds to it a graceful and facinating stage manner. In all her work she is an artiste to her finger tips and whether in song or dance, or in any variety of the latter, she is thoroughly experienced in every trick of the stage. Mr. Clive Leighton will be remembered as the popular vocalist and dancer who appeared at the Excelsior last autumn with the Bandmann Opera Company. For their opening night in Bombay Leigh and Leighton are presenting a musical trifle entitled "A Tango Dream." It is a pleasant combination of song and dance which will be found very acceptable in Bombay.

Among the films there is one which will be specially appreciated. All regular patrons of the Excelsior must remember the very clever skit presented a couple of months ago on the discovery of Colonel Roosevelt of his wonderful river. It very cleverly caricatures more of the Ex U. S. A. President's adventure in South America, more particularly among the giant apes, which appear to be of most abnormal size in those regions. "The Beryl Coronet" is a three-part Sherlock Holmes film. The story will be familiar to most readers, for it is one of the best known of Conan Doyle's detective yarns. A kinemacolour film introduces some of the Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India who have responded so splendidly to the call of the Empire, and Pathe's *Gazette* completes a programme which is vell varied and certain to be of interest.

THE PATRIOTIC PIERROTS.

Attention is drawn to the announcement appearing in our advertising columns that the early show of these performers, who successfully opened on Thursday night, will take place this evening at the Gaiety at 6-30; the second show will be given at 10 o'clock at the Edwardes Theatre.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Anyone who likes to see a good war drama, should make it a point to visit the New Alexandra Cinema this week, where "Facing the enemy" a great European War Drama of magnificent realism is to War Drama of magnificient realism is to be exhibited from to-night. It is a stirring story of the present conflict of Nations in which the British War Correspondent "Billy" distinguishes himself with many acts of dauntless bravery. Once during a fierce fight Billy blows up a bridge across a river annihilating a strong force of Germans who are crossing at the time. On one occassion, when in danger of capture by the Germans, he feigns death and is buried alive in a trench. He also saves Kitty, his own sister, who has fallen into the hands of the brutal Huns. The other pictures include a good one-reel drama two screaming comics and the Topical "Gazette" which only came by yesterday's mail. There will be a special Prize Show on Tuesday the 18th at 7 oclock, on account of the Parsee Adar Jashan.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"The Fales Wireless" announced by the Imperial Cinema, is likely to maintain the reputation of the popular "Big-Ben" trade mark; the film presents some of the finest scenes of sea life on board a mighty liner yet witnessed on the screen. Although the scenes on land are of surpassing beauty and the photography excellent "The False Wireless" is not solely dependent on conventional artificer for its excellence. Another fine film on the programme is "Verdict of the Jury;" although not of great length, it is a masterpiece of its kind. The "Gazette" contains some excellent snapshots of the tyar and the Grand Duke Nicholes at the Front.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per S. S. Kashmir with the English Mails:—

Mr and Mrs Clements, Child and Nurse, Mr and Mrs Barlee and Miss, Mr F Stones, Miss F Jones, Mr T J Mackenzie, Miss E Peacey, Mrs Garratt and Miss, Mr C Stewart, Mr J Soutor, Mr G R Narwick, Miss Lockwood, Mrs Starten Mr C W Johnston, Capt. C C Talbot, Mrs A S Mason, Mrs A Store, Lt. W L Farwell, Mr and Mrs A B Duggan, and Child, Mr J Hacking, Mr J A Ogg, Mr K M Eusoof, Mr D A Parker, Mr A H Riveth, Mr John McArthy, Mr F Burgess, Mr J Burgess, Mr F Dudley, Mr Joseph Brown, Mrs Munwaring White, Marshall, N. Sister, Harnes, N. Sister, Mrs A E Holden, 2 Misses and 3 Children, Captain Gray, Mr Davidson, Mr S C Turner, Mr E Morris, Mr J J Cooper, Mr C B Talbot, Mr G Walker, Mr and Mrs Collins, and Infant, Mr W D Rempy, Mr J Markay, Mr F N Schilles, Mrs Lincoln, Mrs Shuttluworth and Child, Mr Whitefield, Mrs Tutwiter, Mr Moseer, Miss S Moseer, Miss S Ragon, Mr Baccha, Mr Majors 2 Cooks, Chenoy Choup, S R Ebraim Damoodur, S B Feranadez, J Fernandez, Mr A Grurson, 24 Deck Passengers Mr I A Thomas, Mrs. Casen, Child and Infant, Mr A W Banee, and Mr Percy Herring.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MAIL STEAMER.

The P. & O. Company's latest addition to their fleet of steamers the Kashmir, arrived here at 6-30 to-day on her maiden voyage from London. She left that port on the 24th ultimo and called at intermediate ports, with the English Mails a general cargo and about 105 passengers on board. During the voyage she met with fine weather. On leaving Aden, she encountered a heavy rain, thunder and lightning. The Kashmir is intended for the Company's intermediate passenger services to Calcutta and Far East. This new vessel steams at the average of 15 knots an hour. She is the seventh of the 9,000 tons "K" class being launched on the 16th February last from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Company at Greenock. She has a nett tonnage of about 5,600. The eigth and the last vessel of this type the "Kalyan" was completed early in April last, at the yard of Messrs. Cammel, Laid at Birkenhead.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Punjab Special Tribunal Cases.

The "Punjabee"—By commenting on evidence in *sub-judice* cases, the Lahore paper takes pains to point out that the Hindus have been to blame for the fiasco in connection with these cases. In this matter. the local oracle, however, shines in the reflected glory of a greater one, whose singular utterances have already been noticed by us. Of course we never expected that these oracles would be dumb on occasions like these, but the code of morals they appear to propound has little or no affinity to our accepted ethical notions. They seek to extenuate if not justify the wanton acts of aggression and lawlessness by organised bands of bandits, simply because some Banias may have made some profit by selling grain. Usury may not be a commendable thing, but it would be a grave matter for the administration if criminally inclined people were encouraged to believe that their reprisals and aggressive vendetta against their creditors would be looked upon with any degree of leniency or a mitigation of their crime. It is, however, fortunate that the responsible head of the Government does not believe in any apologia for crime and has more than once expressed his determination to deal firmly and sternly with all acts of lawlessness.

Problems of the Future.

The "Bengalee":—The rapid and ruinous growth of armies and navies in Europe for the last thirty years has been almost entirely due to German militarism. The same story will be repeated even after this war, unless the European and Asiatic powers can find some other means of providing for their safety. A general disarmament all the world over is unthinkable in the present stage of human evolution. It will be possible only when we have a general world-federation, and the poet's dream of a Parliament of Men is realised. All history is no doubt moving towards this "far-off divine event," but the pace is inevitably slow, and the nations must for a long long time to come, provide each for the cupidity of their neighbours in the best way, will be the very first problem that will engage the most anxious attention of both victors and vanquished. Great Britain, with which we are most intimately and vitally connected, will have to face it like the others; and in solving this urgent problem she will have to utilise, to the fullest extent, the immense military possibilities of India, which have been systematically ignored and wasted so long.

The Lusitania.

The "Madras Mail":—Murder of non-combatants and the sinking of passengers or cargo vessels can only increase Germany's punishment when the Allies award unexampled penalities for unprecedented crimes against law and humanity. There is one thing more we would say to those who to-day will read with indignant horror of Germany's latest display of "frightfulness." Let them not suffer their feelings to spend themselves in mere words. Let them resolve that after the war no individual of the nation that glories in piracy shall have employment, assistance or social support from them, until the uttermost farthing of the fine has been paid and until the Germans have voluntarily acknowledged their crimes and turned away from those who now lead and inspire them. The British Empire is almost infinitely tolerant, as befits an Empire numbering amongst its loyal supporters peoples of the most diverse races, religions and systems of ethics; but it cannot ever again have as guests a nation of spies, pirates and murderers, a nation that glories in the breaking of treaties and from the lowest depths of subsimian degradation asserts its right to the overlordship of the world, claiming God as an accomplice while it does the devil's work in Belgium, in France, in Poland, and on and under the sea. Until the fullest amends have been made and the Germans have thoroughly repudiated militarism and *Kultur* and their monstrous arrogance, even though peace may have come twenty years before that, there should be only one place for Germans, Germany.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10
C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Palace of Varieties, "The Patriotic Pierrots," at 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiety, at 10 p.m. at Edwards Theatre.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

Marathi Literary Conference, Madhav Bag.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Company Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4-10 p.m.

Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Insovency Court, 11-30 a.m.

Badham Pile & Co. Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

Tennis Match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Cotton Mills: Ordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, from 4-30 to 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

FERRAR—At Earl Soham, Suffolk, on the 6th May 1915, the wife of Major M. L. Ferrar, Indian Army, of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

The engagement is announced between Captain Kenneth Barge, 17th Cavalry, and Ruth, only daughter of Major-General Sir Herbert and Lady Mansfield, of Bayfields, Headley, Hampshire.

MARRIAGES.

CRITCHLEY—WEBB—On April 7th, at St. Thomas's Church, Batley, Yorkshire, by the Rev. W. Molineux, Lieut. L. C. Critchley (2nd West Riding R.F.A.), second son of the late W. Critchley, J. P., and of Mrs. Critchley, Batley Hall, Batley, to Mabel Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Webb of Calcutta.

MILLER—TURNER—At the Cathedral, Bombay, on April 30th, by the Rev. C. D. T. Mason, George Holt Miller of Cawnpore to Emily Escudier Turner, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. J. Turner of Priestatyn, North Wales.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

ETLINGER—In France, on the 28th April, of wounds received in action, Captain H. Etlinger, IX Bhopal Infantry. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the regiment.

DEATHS.

BEATTIE—On Friday, the 7th May, at Benville, Madhupur, Grace Virginia, the dearly beloved wife of James St. Leonard Beattie, after a long and painful illness, patiently borne with Christian fortitude, passed away to her eternal rest. A true wife, a loving daughter, an affectionate sister and a staunch friend. Friends and relatives, please accept this only intimation.

MAUGER—At Cawnpore, on 1st May, of enteric fever, Dennis Daniel, aged 8 years and 9 months, the only son of Annie and Daniel H. Mauger, and grandson of the late Capt. D. F. Mauger (formerly Branch Pilot). (C. M. G. please copy).

ANDERSON—On the 29th April 1915 in the Persian Gulf, killed in action, Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, second son of the late General Sir H. S. Anderson, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, aged 42. Deeply regretted.

SYMONDS—At Meerut, on the 7th May 1915 after a brief illness, William Henry Symonds, Proprietor W. H. Symonds & Co., in his 71st year. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing family.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 15.

946.—Parades.

Mondays.—"G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

Tuesdays.—N. C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. Members of "G" Coy. living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

"C" Coy. All N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. All must attend.

"G" Coy. Recruits at Gymkhana at 6 p.m.

Thursdays.—"G" Coy. at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

Fridays.—N. C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. "G" Coy. Recruits at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. "C" Coy. Recruits daily except Saturdays at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.

Adjutant Bombay Vol: Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March.—My Congratulations ...Blankenburg.
Selection.—Princess Caprice .....L. Fall.
Valse.—Vision D'amour .....A. Joyce.
Selection.—Gondoliers .....Sullivan.
Humorous sketch.—The Alabama Minstrels .....Knowles.
Two Step.—Teddy Bears Picnic .....Bratton.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—A Bunch of Roses .....Charpi.
Overture.—La Sauveraine .....Hermann.
Valse.—Soldaten Lieder .....Gungil.
Selection.—The Gondoliers .....Sullivan.
Song.—Peace and Rest .....Batten.
Gavotte.—Stephanie .....Czibalka.
Selection (Nautical).—A Life on the Ocean .....Binding.
Two Step.—The Gnats Wedding .....Ewing.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"Uncle Sammy" .....Holzmann.
Overture.—"The Bohemian Girl" .....Balfe.
Valse.—"Zigeunerprimas" .....Kalman.
Selection.—"Miss Hook of Holland" ...Rubens.
Intermezzo.—"Heart's Ease" .....Macbeth.
Selection.—"Gaiety Echoes" .....Caryll.
Patrol.—"The Wee Macgregor" .....Amers.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by the mail steamer Caledonia today:—

Adam, Mr. T. T; Adams, Mr. G. J; Banaji, Mr. M; Bell, Mr. E. W; Bennett, Miss G; Bigg-Whither, Mr. H. S; Bilsby, Mr. S. C; Blair, Miss; Bickford, Miss W; Bogie, Mr. W; Bradley, Miss N; Brett, Mr. Edwin and Mrs; Carr, Mr. H. W. C; Cocburn, Miss; Cooke, Mr. A. S; Cooper, Mr. H. L; Cour Palais, Mr. Claude; Dame, Mr. J. M; Desborough, Mr. G. J; Deshmuksha, Mr. C. D; Dinshaw, Mr. E. W; Dinshaw, Mr. K. C. Dos Santos, Mr. C. J; Dutch, Mr. S; Farnsworth, Mr; Fisher, Mr. H; Fooks, Mr. D. W; Francis, Mr. W; Frederickson, Mr. H; Gidley, Miss E. G; Gordon, Mr. G. M; Gregson, Mrs. and Child; Greenwood, Mr. J. J; Guzdar, Mr M. N; Haig-Brown, Mr. W. A; Hanson, Mr; Hay Webb, Mrs; Hodgson, Mr. E. M; Hodgson, Mrs. and Child; Home, Miss F; Hunter, Mr. J; King, Mrs. C. M; Larmour, Mr. F. A; Lewis, Mr. J. W. L; Lyman, Mr; MacTier, Mr. R; Mahon, Mrs. E. L. and Child; MacDonnell, Mr. J. A. and Mrs; McRoberts, Mr. T. F; Moore, Mr. T. D; Moore, Mrs., Child, Infant and Nurse; Murrell, Mr. F. E; Norris, Mr. J. W; Novis, Mrs. T. S; O'Brien, Mr; Olver, Rev. E. W; Plow, Mr. W. E. and Mrs; Prescott, Mrs. H. E. de B and Infant; Purves, Mr. S. O; Rajad Nyaksha, Mr. G. S; Rawlinson, Mrs C. and Nurse; Rawlinson, Miss; Reid, Mr. J; Russell, Mr. P. A; Saunders, Miss A; Scott, Mrs. H. R; Smallwood, Mr. C. and Mrs; Starforth, Mr. A. W. and Mrs; Swann, Mr. W; Symington Cox, Mr H. and Mrs; Turner, Mrs. M; von Beck, Mr. F. J; Warner, Mr. G. Maule; Waring, Mr. M. L; Waring, Mrs., Infant and Ayah; Waterfield, I.C.S., Mr. E. H; Whatmough, Mr. J. E; Wilcocks, Mrs. W. G; Work, Mr. P; Young, Mr. J. and Mrs; Waller, Mr. R. H; Shanks, Mr. A. D; Macdermid, Mr. A. F; Ross, Mr. T. N; Vickers Miss; Paul Mrs., Child and Nurse; Barrett, Miss F; Bennett, Mrs; McGavin, Mrs., Child and Nurse; Beatty, Mr. C. A. D; Spierse, Mr. R; Ryan, Dr. J. V; Mackie Miss; Frewen, Mr. E. J; Barham, Mrs; Stranack, Mr. A. W. G; Chevenix Trench, Mrs. and Child; Buck, Mr. E; Cooper, Mr. G. M; Tristram, Mr; McGavin, Mr. C; Lyat, Mr. Renond.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Parsi Writers' Association is holding a thanksgiving "Jashan" at the Cama Bag, Churney Road on the 22nd instant on the completion of its seventeen years of existence. A dinner will be subsequently held at the same place, when musical items will be contributed by the lady members of the Association.

MAHOMEDAN BOY'S SHOCKING DEATH.

Babu Abdul Kadir, a Mahomedan boy, aged about 7, was found lying dead yesterday morning in Store Lane, Fort, with his head crushed under a Municipal cart which was placed there to dump rubbish in. The boy was missed from his house on Thursday evening. It is believed he had playfully tried to get into the cart, when it tilted over, crushing him to death.

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

This artiste will give a Concert at the Empire Theatre Fort, on Monday night, and as a number of ladies and gentlemen resident in the Fort were unable to patronise her concert, last week it has been arranged that ladies will be admitted at half-rates. It is further announced that one fourth of the gross receipts will be handed to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, and with Miss Gauhar Jan's well-known ability to draw full audiences the Fund should benefit considerably from the Concert.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Thursday, out of a total mortality of 62 from all causes. The plague attacks were reported one each from Mandvi, Umerkhadi and Kumbherwada. No cases of cholera or small-pox were reported during the day. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1914 was 107, and in 1913 it was 101. The total number of rats caught was 1,815, out of which 43 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter B Ward 23, C Ward 9, D Ward 2, E Ward 8, while the F. and G. Wards did not contribute any.

APeq, g/P,a

AMBULANCE WORK AT BROACH.

The St. John Ambulance Association First Aid Certificate Classes opened by the Broach Sanitary Association were examined on the 4th & 5th May at the Government High School and the following candidates passed:—

Bhupatrai Jamietram, Amratlal Devchand Oliver Sadgun, Manilal Naginlal, Chemanlal Naginlal, Dinsha Nawroji, Dinsha Bamonji, Dinsha Sorabji, Homi Faredoon, Nariman Dinsha, Kantilal Chhaganlal, Manilal Chimanlal, Mahomad Isapji, Nadirsha Dhanjisha, Cavas Pestonji, Kanaiyalal Maganlal, Khushvadan Chandulal, Pundriknath Kashinath, Naginlal Bhogihal, Gunvantrai Mukundrai, Chimanlal Durgarm, Madanlal Pranlai, Brigmohan Vithaldas.

(Jr:) Vafiudin Serajudin, Hiralal Motilal, Byramji Dinshaji.

(Sr:) Somesvar Bhaishanker, Laloobhai Narsibhai, Chimanlal Tribhovandas, Ranchood Nardi, Bomanji Cursedji, Narmadashanker Motilal, Arjunlal Harkisandas, Ramanshanker Madhavram, Festonji Ardesher, Mehervanji Bamanji Burjorji Jamsedji, Fardunji Edalji.

(Jr:) Laldas Venilal, Dhanvanrai Balvantrai, Sorabji Sheriadji, Ambashanker Dhirajram, Chandulal Nanlal, Madunlal Mohanlal, Nathabhai Garbaddas, Padamji Nusservanji, Fakirji Nusservanji, Kanchanlal Chhaganlal, Mohanlal Jaggannath, Ashabhai Hargivandas, Fardoonji Jamshedji, Nazarali Sirazudin, Amratlal Dayabhai.

The price of wheat has gone down to eleven and half seers in Lahore and to ten and half in Meerut.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.

180—1

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

A HARD CASE FROM SIND.

That the insurance legislation of this country is still capable of improvement, in the interests of societies working on honest and business-like principles, is evidenced by the plight to which a well-known provident society of Sind has been reduced owing to the two rigid interpretation put by the Registrar on one of the sections of the Provident Insurance Societies Act (No. V of 1912.) It will be remembered that the Act was passed in March, 1912, and under it every society already in existence had to apply for registration within three months. The Sind Hindu Mutual Relief Fund Society, which has been in existence since 1894 and which by all reports has been serving a very useful purpose in Sind, applied for registration in April of the same year. But under the Act the Bombay Government had to frame rules. These were published in July, 1914. With the rules was published a schedule in which a list of matters was given for which each society has to frame rules. The matter (d) in the schedule runs thus:—"The maximum sum including all bonus additions or other benefits, payable (1) at death and (2) on the happening of each other contingency insured against by the society under policies effected on any one life since the date of the Act." The Sind Society did not frame any rule on this matter, believing that as the amount payable on a policy wholly depended on the results of division of the premiums received during the year this matter was not applicable to such dividing societies. It was only provided in the rules of the Society (vide rules 6A and 6B) that "*pro rata* relief" will be given to the members.

THE REGISTRAR'S REFUSAL.

The Registrar, however, insisted on the limit being fixed. The Society, therefore, amended the rule by adding the words "*Pro rata* relief, not exceeding rupees two thousands. . . . . " etc. The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, thereupon quoted section 3 of the Act, saying that as the Society undertakes to pay more than Rs. 500 it could not be registered under the Act (vide his letter No. 2795). In the word *undertake* he includes contingent obligations as well as definite obligations. It is interpreted differently in the Punjab and Bengal where the societies have fixed no maximum or have used the words "not exceeding Rs. 1,000" and so on. It is unfortunate that section 3 is interpreted harshly in this Presidency. The Society has, therefore, appealed to the Government of Bombay under section 26 of the Act by wide powers are given to the Local Government. The Select Committee, while submitting their Report on the Indian Life Insurance Companies' Act and the Provident Insurance Societies' Act stated as follows:—

Report on Life Insurance Societies' Act dated 27-2-1912.

In clause 42 we have reserved to the Governor-General in Council a general power of exempting a life assurance company from all or any of the provisions of the Bill which we consider a desirable power in view of the limited experience at present available in India in regard to this class of legislation.

Report on Provident Insurance Societies' Act, dated 27-2-12.

By clause 26 we have garnted wide power to the local Government to exempt societies from the provisions of the Bill.

In view of this clear provision we hope the Government will exercise its discretionary powers and exempt the Sind Society from the restrictions of the Act.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE.

SUGGESTED METHODS.

It is a commonplace admitted on all hands that agriculture is the prime industry of India, more than ninety per cent. of the population being dependent on it for their daily bread. Yet it is one of the most backward industries, the innate conservatism, want of education, and the poverty of the masses being the main causes of this. The ryot, in the majority of cases, can rarely get two good meals, and generally he has to be satisfied with one. Some sort of insurance, if introduced among the rural population in India, would prove of great benefit. Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, contributes a very suggestive article on this subject to the "Mysore Economic Journal" for April. Such a system should give the ryot something to shelter himself against in times of calamity and famine. As is well known in India famine is not a grain famine, but money famine. This being the case, it will also mean famine insurance. The difficulties lie in devising methods, as so far the methods and ways of agricultural insurance have not been perfected in any country in the world. With new conditions various kinds of insurance have come into being, but it would appear that agriculture is rather a risky thing to insure against failure. Even in the United Kingdom this subject has not been satisfactorily tackled under the National Insurance scheme.

Mr. Chakravarti thinks that agricultural insurance may be safely divided into three heads: (1) Insurance on buildings, including granaries and agricultural implements; (2) cattle insurance and (3) insurance on crops. Of these he dismisses the first as being of no consequence, as the buildings and implements ued by the Indian ryot are of the most simple and cheap kind available. Cattle insurance is an important item, really speaking it is the agriculturist's main stay. *Takavi* loans it is suggested, should be made use of as a basis of insurance. As soon as cattle die the ryot generally takes a loan from the Government, and if this is returned in small instalments, spread over a number of years, so that he cannot feel its burden, there is some likelihood of its being more beneficial. Some kind of co-operative insurance may also prove very useful in this direction, but great wariness will be required, as livestock insurance is always a very risky business. The third item of crop insurance is a subject full of difficulties, and requires to be carefully handled. First of all the question comes whether the insurance is to be effected on the value or the quantity of the crop, as there may be considerable difference owing to varying conditions. Here the dangers of both the insured and the insurer are great. In India particularly agriculture is a question of adequate rain, and rain insurance may be devised to some extent, Mr. Chakravarti thinks. All other conditions which affect this industry may be controlled by human ingenuity with the exception of rainfall, whether more or less. But in places where there is an irrigation system these chances are reduced to a minimum, and insurance can be effected with a margin of safety. Even rain insurance can be effected without being very risky, and it is the only possible method.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla yesterday.

Major Sugiyama, Japanese Military Attache to the Viceroy, is now on a visit to Rangoon on his way to Simla.

The total mortality from plague in India during the week ending 7th May was 23,834 seizures and 20,764 deaths. The provincial figures were Bombay 672 deaths, Madras 5, Bengal 16, Bihar and Orissa, 309, United Provinces 1,603, Punjab 17,730, Burma 19, Central Provinces 124 and Frontier Provinces 75.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 12.

KILLED.

Captain E. A. Brocklehurst, Liverpools.
Captain J. Markham, East Yorkshires.
Captain G. Uulme-Seymour, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain M. Fowke, Manchesters.
Lieutenant T. W. Wilson, Liverpools.
Lieutenant F. R. Tomlinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Tuke, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Guise, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. Shannon, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant F. Barrell, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant F. Snape, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. Scott, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Sasse and Second-Lieutenants S. Hellyer and G. A. Stevenson, East Yorkshires.

DIED OF GAS POISON.

Second-Lieutenant D. Gardner, Engineers.

POISONED BY GASES (NOT STATED WHETHER DEAD OR ALIVE).

Captain H. C. C. Batten.
Lieutenant A. R. S. Clarke, and Second-Lieutenant A. Sigrist, Dorsets.
Captain C. Unwin.
Lieutenant W. Ozanne and Second-Lieutenants F. D. Chadwick, N. Hadwen, and W. Inchley, West Ridings.
Captain G. Robins and Second-Lieutenant H. T. Miller, East Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant—L. Adye.
Second-Lieutenant G. Beyfus.
Second-Lieutenant A. Gunn and A. B. Simpson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant G. Chalcraff, and E. B. Davis, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. Bosley, Yorkshires.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain F. N. Le Mesurier, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenants F. H. Black and A. Ramsay and Second-Lieutenant R. F. Hunt, Warwicks.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Newenham, Royal Fusiliers.
Majors—L. Brandreth and G. Guyon, Royal Fusiliers.
Major P. Tottenham, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenants E. P. Collings, H. E. Hanham and S. Winslade, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Middleton, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Perkins, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J Hosford, Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major H. N. Cowie, Dorsets.
Major J. Tullis, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain H. Pyne, Engineers.
Captain R. Crawford, Coldstreams.
Captain E. F. Ward, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain R. W. Leach, Suffolks.
Captain E. H. Murphy, Leinsters.
Captain D. McMahon, Gloucesters.
Captain J. A. Garton, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Captain Eric Fairclough, South Lancashires.
Captain M. Clayton, Cambridgeshires.
Captain G. Wynne Finch, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenants L. Hill, Engineers.
Lieutenant H. Scott-Robson, Second Dragoons.
Lieutenant J. Massy-Westropp, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. Buckler, Worcesters.
Lieutenant E. Williams, Middlesex.
Lieutenant S. Gledstanes, Bedfords.
Lieutenant S. Barrow, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenants H. Hughes, K. Kincaid-Smith and E. Charrington, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenants J. Swaine and T. Morris, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenants F. J. Morley and H. Mansel-Pleydell, Dorsets.
Second Lieutenants H. Turner and H. Shine, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenants A. Elsworthy and W. Collyer, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Anson, North Midland Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Castier, Engineer
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Backhouse, East Kent.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Gracey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant P. Houghton, Ninth Londons.
Second-Lieutenant D. Lumsden, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant D. Newcomb, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Procter, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant F. Whittemore, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant F. Huntingdon, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. O. MacBrayne, Sixteenth Lancers.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Muirhead, Argyll and Sutherlands.

LONDON, May 12.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Colonel E. P. Smith, Artillery.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The following are the names of officers in the casualties lists mentioned in the 120th list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

1st Highland Light Infantry—Captain H. S. Tarrant.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Unattached list Indian Army (attached 1st Manchester) Second-Lieutenant G. B. Roberts.

1st-10th Gurkhas (attached 2nd-2nd Gurkhas) Captain A. K. Park.

WOUNDED.

35th Sikhs (attached 47th Sikhs) Subadar Khushia Singh.

47th Sikhs—Jemadars Mota Singh, Kharak Singh, Narain Singh, Wazir Singh, Mangal Singh (second time) Lalsingh.

129th Baluchis—Jemadar Dadin Khan.

Sixteenth list from Egypt:—

KILLED.

Patiala Lancers—Major Yousaf Ali Khan.

WOUNDED.

1st-6th Gurkhas—Captain A. N. Breden.

2nd list from Mediterranean Force:—

WOUNDED.

26th Jacob's Mountain Battery—Captain H. A. Kirby.

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Cherry Brandy, large.	Rs. 4-8	Rs. **3-4**
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" " pints.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. **2-0**
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"The Bombay Chronicle" Literary Supplement.

Owing to the heavy demand for the "Bombay Chronicle" on Saturdays and the strain thereby put on our printing resources, it has been decided, as a matter of convenience, to publish our Weekly Literary Supplement every Monday in future, instead of every Saturday as heretofore.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 15, 1915.

THE WORKERS AND THE WAR.

The Prime Minister of England is admittedly the greatest parliamentary orator of his day. But he is more than that. Outside the House of Commons he is the greatest national asset that Britain possesses as an interpreter of the mind of the nation and as the interpreter to the people of the duty that lays before them. It used to be said that Lord Rosebery was the public orator of the nation because, after he threw off the trammels of party allegiance, he posed as a sort of impartial commentator on national affairs. But in a democratic country little influence remains with one who deliberately divests himself of responsibility and seeks only to play the role of critic. Mr. Asquith, on the other hand, is responsible for the administration of the affairs of the country at a time when the whole nation is unitedly bent to a great patriotic task and has decided to give its undivided and ungrudging support to the Government of the day, to whom the direction of the task is entrusted. He represents, therefore, at this time the voice of the nation in a sense which has never characterised the position of any Minister of the Crown in the past. And it cannot be denied that Mr. Asquith has worthily fulfilled this unique, unprecedented role. It would have been impossible to excel in chaste diction, clarity of reasoning and denunciation, and dignified phraseology the speeches in which, in the first few weeks of the war, he set the unassailable case of Britain before the world. Nor has any other, Mr. Lloyd George not excepted, the patriotic fervour and compelling eloquence of those moving utterances in which he stirred the manhood of England, Ireland and Scotland to take each his share in the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. It was a happy, fortuitous circumstance that at this crisis in its history the United Kingdom should have found at the helm a Prime Minister fitted in an unsurpassed degree to act as the mouthpiece of the nation.

At Newcastle on April 20 the Prime Minister again displayed that unrivalled facility of expression and power of setting things in their right perspective which makes him *par excellence* a natural arbiter of such domestic differences as may exist. It is an admitted fact that the nation was faced a little while before by something in the nature of an industrial crisis, which might have struck a fatal blow to the cause of the Empire. Disputes had arisen in the shipping trades between employers and men and a dangerous acerbity of feeling throughout the country had been thus aroused between the working classes and those whose self-appointed mission it is to take them to task; on top of this came accusations of wholesale slacking on the part of the men engaged in the armaments industry and allegations that the "lure of drink, and unprecedented prosperity was sapping the energy and lowering to a dangerous degree the efficiency of the workers engaged in work, not less important to the national cause than that of the soldier in the field. There was much exaggeration and no little injustice to the workers in both instances. There were, for instance, undoubtedly employers who would have taken advantage of the situation produced by the nation's peril to pocket inflated profits, without giving the worker his due share, and the drink and "slacking" danger was occasional not general. The consequence of the stream of abuse of the working man which was poured out in the public press, on the strength of a threatened strike and some rather injudicious utterances of Mr. Lloyd George, was the production of a feeling of bitterness on the part of the workers which threatened to do a great deal of harm. Mr. Asquith's visit to one of the chief centres of industry connected with the production of war material and his speech to the workers cleared the air and restored harmony and confidence. In the first place, there resulted a clearer and more just appreciation of the splendid nature of the response of the British working man to the call of his country. One fact which was elicited was that the failure to keep pace with the demand for munitions was partly due to the shortage of skilled labour due to enlistment. The number of miners who enlisted was 217,000 or nearly 50 per cent of those of military age. That illustrates the spirit that animates the working man. On the other hand the Prime Minister made an illuminating statement as to the spirit of those who remain behind when he said that the timekeepers of the leading armament firms had recorded an average figure of 67 to 69 hours of work per week per man. That means an average working day of over eleven hours for a six days' week, —work of the most arduous character, continuous in its nature and imposing a high physical strain. Even in the shipyards, where the men had some cause for discontent, an average rate of an eight hours' day was maintained. It is true that, here and there, there were failures to maintain the exceptional rates of production demanded by the war. But there was more than the "drink lure" and ordinary slacking to account for this. The recruiting campaign has robbed many of the industries of large numbers of their best workmen, and it has been alleged by responsible Trade Union leaders and, we believe, has not been denied, that certain employers have refused to allow men to be transferred to war work from private work.

The fact of the matter is that the country has been faced with a problem for which it was not prepared. The United Kingdom was not prepared, in any case, to cope with the demand for war material for great armies in a war lasting over many months. Still less was it prepared for a kind of warfare, in which a single battle uses up nearly as much ammunition as was expended through the whole of the Boer War. The organisation and the machinery was not there and it had to be improvised. Lord Kitchener and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, fearing for the future and desirous of speeding up supplies, made appeals to the country which were misinterpreted in the light of a censure on the working classes. Mr. Asquith, stated in fairness to the working man, that no operation of the war had hitherto been impeded for lack of ammunition. It was for the future that anxiety existed. Mr. Asquith's speech has restored the country's confidence in the workers and the workers' confidence in the country and in the determination of the Government to handle the problem of the organisation of the war industries to the desired end. That the workers will now respond to the full extent of the demands made upon them is, we think, undoubted.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The chances of a pacific arrangement between the Dual Monarchy and Italy have now reached a stage when they appear, if not absolutely impossible at least extremely remote. A fortnight ago the "Messagero" announced that the majority of the Senators at Rome, who had hitherto sought for an arrangement, which, while avoiding hostilities, would have given Italy entire satisfaction in all her demands, had abandoned all such hope. The journal, indeed, went on to state that the prospect of a rupture had been enhanced by the statement of Prince Buelow, who is reported to have said to Senator Carata D'Andrea:

The conversations between Italy and Austria are not proceeding satisfactorily. The eventual failure of these pourparlers between Rome and Vienna will be considered as a matter for regret by Germany. I am pained to have to state in the deplorable eventuality of war Germany will discharge to the end her duty side by side with her ally Austria-Hungary.

We do not know whence the Italian journal drew its information, for it had been previously rumoured that the German Ambassador at Rome had made it quite clear to the Consulta, that the Wilhelmstrasse was in favour of, and would support, the apparent justice of the demands of King Victor Emmanuel's Government; and that, should the ministry at Rome find it necessary to sever diplomatic relations with the Ballplatz, this in itself would not be considered as a *casus belli* by the Cabinet at Berlin, as far as their own country was concerned. The "Messagero" further went on to say that the pronunciamento attributed to Prince Buelow, was communicated to the Premier who said:

Confronted by the superior interests of country the Italian Cabinet will perform its duty throughout against all and sundry.

No sooner had this remarkable statement been published in the Roman organ, than the Government, issued a communiqué of a vague and distorted nature, which, while not disclaiming the announcement of the "Messagero," accused the Senator of what amounted to a breach of official confidence. The facts of the matter are precisely these. Prince Bulow, who as a diplomat is perhaps *sans pareil*, and who is allied, through his wife, with the princely house of Camporeale, the head of which is in the Senate, has obtained considerable influence with that august body since his appointment at the Quirinal. The second chamber of Italy is composed mainly of the aristocratic class and bureaucrats with fixed and definite opinions, openly adverse to that republican advance, which they see in all the acts of the Quai d'Orsay. To put it still more briefly the Deputies are for peace with honour, while the senators are for peace at any price. The statement attributed to Prince Buelow by the "Messagero" was, Dr. Dillon maintains, erroneous, for in reality the Prince declared—

Sentiment and interest inspire Germany with a sincere desire to maintain the present cordial relations with Italy unimpaired. The two countries have long been staunch friends, and each has been the better for the friendship. An indispensable condition of a continuance of this advantageous fellowship is the speedy arrangement of an accord between Italy and Austria. That is self-evident. Austria being our devoted ally. That also explains why Germany moved every lever to induce Austria to make the largest possible concessions to Italy and to move Italy to accept these gifts as a pledge of future neighbourliness and good-will between the two countries. I may now reveal to you what this offer comprises, so that you may judge for yourself of the intensity of our desire to be of service to you, and of the force of the motives which appeal to your Government to second our efforts.

The concessions to Italy, it has been rumoured, were to include the Trentino and even part of the province of Gorz about thirty-five miles north-north-east of Trieste. There has also been a certain amount of talk of the readiness of Berlin to negotiate for the transfer after the war of a part of Silesia to Austria as a compensation to the Dual Monarchy. It is quite on the cards, that Germany, whose illusions of victory, would be finally shattered by Italian intervention on the side of the Allies, is willing to do all that has been reported. The stumbling block, however, is that the Italian Government argues that, if Germany and Austria are not defeated, then the latter will in the future be able to repudiate her promise, whereas if she loses there will be no question of Italy getting her demands, whether she fights Austria or not. It was this phase of incredulity of the Consulta as to the integrity of the promises of the Ballplatz, which caused the latter to suggest that the Vatican should act as guarantor! This, of course, supplies the humorous touch without which neither Berlin nor Viennese diplomacy is complete. But it has failed to convince the Roman Cabinet, which is torn between the Deputies who clamour for war and the Senators, chiefly conservative, who clamour for neutrality.

Notes of the Day.

Helping Germany to Lie.

The news that the German Embassy in Washington has instructed the newspapers to withdraw the advertisement warning Americans against travelling in belligerent ships is significant, though whether it may be taken as an absolute indication that Germany intends to comply with the reported demands of the United States Note and instruct her submarine commanders to conform to the requirements of international law, remains to be seen. In this connection it is amusing to note the report that the American Government has left Germany a loophole by suggesting that commanders of submarines have misunderstood their instructions. As a sample of encouragement to sheer dishonesty in international dealing this would be hard to beat. As the United States had full and ample warning from Germany that she was going to give these instructions to her naval commanders, President Wilson's Government brings itself down to the German level of trick diplomacy by making this suggestion. Germany is quite capable of telling the lie but it need not be put into her mouth. We prefer the tract policy to this!

The French Successes.

To-day's telegrams indicate continued success of the French offensive in Arras and between the Meuse and the Moselle. In the latter region Bois le Pretre is entirely in the hands of the French; in the former they are completely masters of the important fortified positions at Notre Dame de Lorette, they have carried Carency wood and hill and have seized the Neuville-Givenchy Road. It is not too much to say that the French troops operating in these two sections have evidently completely established their superiority over the Germans and it cannot be long before these continued successes effect a very material alteration in the whole situation. Thus the "closing of the pincers" on the St. Mihiel-Metz communications has drawn appreciably nearer, and the result for which the French troops have so long, arduously and patiently worked, will presently be achieved. There is no fresh report from Sir John French.

The Fighting in Galicia.

We have now a clear official statement as to the partial but arrested success of the Austro-German offensive between the Vistula and the Carpathians. The matter is not, as we suspected, so very alarming after all. The "impetuous attacks" of the Russian reserves against the enemy's right wing stopped the German onset and enabled the threatened troops to "retire tranquilly" to their assigned positions on the second line of defence. The Russians, as we said the other day, retire to advance again, and we have no doubt that we shall hear that this German advance, which has brought the enemy back into previously conquered ground, will result, as the great advance from East Prussia resulted last February, in the hurling back of the enemy a good deal further than the point whence he advanced. The Russians, it must be remembered, have been acting on a calculated defensive and they enjoy the advantage of fairly easy communications. Their line will stand, until they are reinforced in sufficient strength to reassume the offensive. It is important that we should note that the Germans are not now the invaders; they are battling to thrust back a threatened invasion of their own territory.

India and the Settlement.

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Harcourt announced in the House of Commons that the Dominion Premiers will be consulted by the Home Government when peace terms are on the anvil. The "Indiaman" in a recent article drew a parallel between the Indian Princes and the Dominion Premiers as far as the attitude of both towards the war is concerned and on the basis of this parallel "Imperialist," writing to the same journal, suggests that the Indian Princes should be consulted also, now that "equality of race has been established, and they have entirely entrusted their 'foreign fortunes' into the hands of the Imperial Government, and have offered all the resources of their Dominions, all they have, to the Emperor." But equally important as the question of representation of Indian Princes is that of giving British India a voice proportionate to its services. As "Imperialist" says, "it ought to be within easy reach of true diplomacy to do more than give a commonplace promise to 'consider' this question."

The Future of the Caliphate.

During the course of a recent debate in the House of Lords, the Earl of Cromer raised a question which, though extremely simple in itself has been made very complicated owing to the conflicting and misguided views that have been expressed about it in various quarters. Lord Cromer expressed the hope that Government would take measures, in consultation with the best Indian and Muslim authorities, to dispel any suspicions which might exist as to England's intentions in regard to the Caliphate. The proclamation that was issued immediately on the outbreak of the war with Turkey implied, to many minds, the further assurance,—if any assurance were needed,—that the question of the Caliphate, which was purely a religious one, was to be left entirely to the decision of the Muslims themselves whether in Egypt, Turkey or in India. The misunderstandings existing in respect of this matter are due to the ignorance in certain quarters of the fundamental character of the question itself and Lord Crewe did well to explain the attitude of the Government in regard to it. He stated that the Government had obtained the opinion, so far as they could, of those who were entitled to speak on behalf of the various sections of Moslem opinion and that they maintained the attitude that the future of the Caliphate must be a matter for the Moslem world itself to decide. It was not, he wisely added, for the Government *to bring about by forcible means a situation which would, in practice, compel the choice to fall on a particular individual*, much less to impose a Caliph on the Moslem world. And he voiced the opinion of Indian as well as Egyptian Moslems when he declared that it was due to the Moslem faith, which was held by so many of his Majesty's subjects, that in regard to the future of this great office there should be a free hand as far as possible for those, who held the faith to unite upon the selection of a succession to the Prophet.

The Toll of War in Parliament.

The death of the grandson of Gladstone on the battle-field in Belgium should remind many of us of the personal side of the service the two Houses of Parliament are rendering in the national struggle. According to a writer in the "Daily News and Leader" some persons at Westminster think that Parliament is effaced,—but if so, he adds, it is in the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's last letter to his constituents of the Kilmarnock Burghs: "I say farewell to my constituents with deep feelings of gratitude and respect, cherishing some degree of hope that I may be spared to serve them in the future." It is perhaps not generally known that there are over 160 members of the House of Lords and some 190 members of the House of Commons who, in one capacity or another, the majority of them as officers in the Army, have answered England's call of duty. Mr. Gladstone was not the first of the Commons to fall on the field of battle. On November 4, Captain Arthur O'Neill was killed in action. Lord Crewe, whose son-in-law he was, wrote a touching elegy, which our readers will remember, was reproduced in these columns.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Northward of Arras the French have achieved some brilliant successes. They have made themselves complete masters of the positions at Notre Dame de Lorette, carried Carency wood and the hill northward of it, which had been formidably fortified, seized the Nieuville-Givency Road and captured the village of Ablaeen. In Argonne Bois le Pretre is now entirely in their hands.

The British battleship Goliath was torpedoed while operating in the Dardanelles. Twenty officers and 160 men were saved. Submarine U14 penetrated the Sea of Marmora and sunk two Turkish gunboats and a transport.

The American Note to Germany on the Lusitania question is said to leave a loophole, suggesting that commanders of submarines have misunderstood their instructions..

Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons that Government had decided to intern all male non-naturalised aliens of military age and to repatriate others with certain exceptions.

Serious anti-German rioting has occurred at Johannesburg. Fifty-one buildings have been destroyed and the damage amounts to at least a quarter of a million sterling.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

EX-KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, May 13.

The following have been struck off the roll of Knights of the Garter to-night.—

The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kaiser, the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Dukes of Saxecoburg and Cumberland.

GERMAN THREATS TO ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" correspondent at Rome says, Germany for some time has been endeavouring to influence Italy by menaces and latterly the veiled threats have been abandoned and destruction, violence, murder, rape and torture are openly declared to be part of Italy's punishment if she dare to intervene.

IRRESISTIBLE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

MORE BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

POSITIONS ROUND CARENCY CARRIED.

NEUVILLE GIVENCHY ROAD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 13.

A communique says.—Northward of Arras we have achieved some brilliant successes.. Last night very violent fighting occurred at Notre Dame de Lorette. We had made ourselves completely masters of the positions at dawn, and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy..

We carried Carency wood and the hill northward of it, which had been formidably fortified. The Germans made a most desperate resistance in that labyrinth of blockhouses and trenches and we killed hundreds of Germans with the bayonet and captured thirty officers and 1,020 men.

We defeated violent German attacks on Souchez and made appreciable progress at Neuville.

We seized the Neuville-Givenchy Road. We carried in the village itself house after house and the Germans were thrown back to the northern edge which we outflanked.

Our troops showed admirable ardour and tenacity. We seized a line of trenches in the Bois le Pretre.

BOOTY AT CARENCY.

MORE IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

PARIS, May 14.

The evening communiqué says the Belgians last night repulsed a fresh attack on the right bank of the Yser. The retreating Germans abandoned several hundreds dead.

We obtained new and important successes North of Arras.

The booty captured at Carency includes two field-guns, a dozen trench mortars, three heavy mortars, many machine-guns, three thousand rifles and huge quantities of munitions. In an adjoining wood we found the bodies of three companies of Germans who had been annihilated by our artillery fire.

We advanced and captured the village of Ablaeen, taking several hundred prisoners. We stormed more groups of houses in the village of Neuville, taking seventeen guns and heavy mortars.

Two German attacks in Bagatelle and Argonne were repulsed. Bois le Pretre is entirely in our hands.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

A VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, May 13.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—Fighting eastward of Ypres continues. A violent bombardment to-day northward of the Menin road destroyed some of our trenches causing a temporary readjustment but the line has been completely readjusted.

QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

NOT NECESSARY YET.

LONDON, May 13.

Discussing conscription in the Lords, Lord Haldane said that in the event of tremendous necessity the Government might have to reconsider the voluntary system, but at present the hands of the War Office were full with recruits.

"THE HONOUR OF IRELAND."

FIRST IRISH DIVISION FOR THE FRONT.

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Redmond announces that the First Irish Division of the New Army has gone to the front. He is convinced that it will uphold the honour of Ireland.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

OPERATING IN THE DARDANELLES.

TWO TURKISH GUNBOATS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 13, 4-20 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill announced that H. M. Battleship Goliath had been torpedoed in the Dardanelles; It was feared with loss of 500 lives.

Mr. Curchill added that submarine E14 had penetrated the Sea of Marmora and sunk two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

LATER.

Mr. Churchill said that the Goliath was last night just inside the Straits protecting the Frenh flank when she was attacked by destroyers. Twenty officers and 160 men have been saved.

The Goliath was completed in 1900 and was of the Canopus class of which there are four others, the Vengeance, Albion, Glory and Ocean. This type has a displacement of 12,950 tons: a speed of 18 knots: a complement of 700 all told. The armaments consist of four 12 inch, twelve 6 inch, twelve 12 pounders, eight 3 pounders and machine guns. They are fitted with 4 torpedo tubes.

INDIAN TRADE AND WAR.

LORD CREWE ON GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

LONDON, May 13.

Sir Charles Armstrong delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts to-night on "Indian Trade and the War."

Lord Crewe, presiding, said the revival of Indian trade since the beginning of the war had been wonderful.

He emphaised the debt we owed to the people of India, of all classes, races and religions, for the part they were taking in the world-wide struggle,—Firstly to the Indian troops, who were excelling, if possible, the feats of past wars, then to the Princes who were carrying on their ancestral traditions of chivalry and munificence, and lastly to the whole people, men and women alike, who according to their opportunities and means, had shown sympathy with the cause of justice.

It was the Government's duty, so far as possible, to temper the results of the war to the small trader and cultivator in India. That was the origin of the wheat policy and of the measures for the purpose of supporting exchange.

The Government of India also hoped it would be possible to continue throughout the war the policy of not increasing the taxation of the people of India and to curtail the expenditure on productive works in India as little as possible, but it would be necessary rigidly to limit the issues of capital on the London market.

Lord Crewe took the opportunity to point out that anyone in India with capital to invest who took a share, large or small, in a Government rupee loan, thereby not merely assisted the development of the country but positively assisted in the prosecution of the war.

It was impossible to speak too gratefully of the unending liberality of India's subscriptions to the war funds, but let us also keep a word of praise for the intelligent and patriotic investor.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

LONDON, May 14.

The International Cotton Congress has been abandoned on account of the war.

Sir Charles Macara has resigned the Presidency.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 14.

The Federation of Master Spinners at Manchester to-day considers the proposal to declare a general lockout in Lancashire. The trouble is due to the Cardroom Amalgamation's declaring strikes in certain mills with a view to forcing employers to concede a ten per cent. bonus on wages.

Government intervention is practically assured.

GERMAN RETIREMENT IN S. W. AFRICA

WINDHOEK. May. 2.

The German forces have retired northwards to Grootfontein where the new capital was transferred recently.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, May 10.—The Bombay Mail of the 17th April, was delivered in London to-day.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

FIFTY-ONE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

QUARTER MILLION DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

JOHANNESBURG, May 13.

Serious anti-German rioting has occurred here. Fifty-one buildings have been burned or wrecked and the damage amounts to at least a quarter of a million sterling. It is very noteworthy that there has been an entire absence of looting.

LATER.

Fifty-one buildings including ten large warehouses and twenty shops have been destroyed.

The German club was wrecked and ransacked to the accompaniment of the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." Rioting was resumed to-day and German jewellers were looted.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAKS.

LONDON, May 12.

London was generally quiet yesterday night.

The police dispersed a few anti-German rioters.

Some shops were wrecked at Newcastle and Gravesend.

A firehose scattered the Newcastle mob.

INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

MR. ASQUITH'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Government had decided to intern all adult male non-naturalised aliens of military age, and to repartriate others, though exceptional cases would be allowed to remain.

An official judicial body had been constituted to decide on these cases. There would be powers for internment of naturalised aliens in cases of proved necessity or danger.

GERMANY CLIMBING DOWN.

NEUTRAL VESSELS NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Washington correspondent intimates that Germany has notified the American Ambassador of serious modifications in the instructions given to submarines. Henceforth neutral ships not engaged in hostile acts, will not be attacked even in the war zone.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

A SUGGESTIVE LOOPHOLE.

LONDON, May 13.

The American Note leaves Germany a loophole by suggesting that commanders of submarines have misunderstood their instructions.

SIGNIFICANT STEP BY GERMAN EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The German Embassy has instructed newspapers to withdraw the advertisement warning Americans against travelling in belligerent ships.

GERMAN EMBASSY GUARDED BY POLICE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The German Embassy is guarded by the police.

NATURALISED GERMANS' INDIGNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Sir Felix Schuster, Sir E. Shiff, Sir Carl Meyer, Sir Felix Semsemon, financier, Leopold Hirson and other persons of German birth and extraction have written to the "Times" denouncing German methods. Deputations of naturalised Germans have waited on the Mayors of Bradford and Nottingham and naturalised Germans in London are arranging a meeting in the same sense.

FIGHTING IN WEST GALICIA.

DIMINISHING IN INTENSITY.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 14.

A communique says:—Fighting in West Galicia is diminishing in intensity. The Austrian offensive at Chocimirz, north of Kolomea, East Galicia, was repulsed with great loss. Our artillery wiped out two battalions and a third surrendered.

RUSSIA'S CALM CONFIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A Petrograd message shows the same calm confidence as ever. A semi-official statement issued there says the point of the German wedge on the Dunajee consisted of seven divisions on a front of thirteen miles. The enemy pushed back the Russians but failed to break the line. The new Russian positions entirely eliminate all fear of a final retreat. The army is reinforced and ready to take a hearty reveage.

THE RUSSIAN LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, May 10 (delayed in transmission).—The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd states that the Russian line now runs from a few miles east of Tarnow, almost straight towards the Dukla Pass but he does not indicate whether the line then turns eastward or first crosses the Carpathians.

London, May 11.—Even the enemy reports indicate that the rate of their eastward advance in Galicia has slackened. It is hoped in Petrograd that it has finally stopped. The Russians have withdrawn half way to Prezmysl but may still hold the Lupkow Pass and the railway through it.

THE GREATEST BULLY.

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Bishop of London in a sermon to the boy scouts at St. Paul's Cathedral said the greatest bully that ever existed was attempting to bully the world. It was partly our fault, that he was so strong. Lord Roberts, the dear old man I buried just down there, told us years ago that we were a mad nation. We laughed at him almost to the day of his death. The price of our madness in not listening to the voice of that wise man, was the loss of thousands and tens of thousands of lives where we need only have lost hundreds.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

cent of our forces engaged. The enemy's losses were probably insignificant owing to their very strongly entrenched position. Two Europeans were known to have been killed. At the capitulation about 320,000 rounds of ammunition were surrendered, with over 1,000 rifles, three Maxim guns, the entire rolling-stock with four engines of the Togoland Railway, and a quantity of stores, The number of European prisoners was 206.

FRIGHTFUL WOUNDS.

The senior medical officer of the Togoland Field Force declares that the ammunition supplied by the Germans to the natives was of large calibre (about 450) with plain lead bullets with flattened noses. These mushroomed at once and caused frightful injuries, which the doctor described in detail. He added that the Europeans appear to have used sporting rifles, almost without exception with hollow-nosed, lead-nosed, and other types of expanding nickel-covered bullets of the worst possible kind. In fact the only legitimate ammunition used by the enemy at all seems to have been that fired in their machine guns. The contrast between the wounds inflicted by their ammunition and by ours was most marked.

Reporting on the charges against the German Acting Governor, Lieutenant Colonel R. A. de B. Rose says:—

Major von Doering, the ex-Acting Governor and German Commander-in-Chief in Togoland, admits the use of this ammunition and states that it was not issued by the German Government but was private property, and that owing to the distance from headquarters it was difficu't for him to call in this ammunition. This defence cannot be sustained. The ammunition used was a lead bullet, with the nose flattened, and was issued by the German Government. The amount of this ammunition captured was roughly about 200,000 rounds.

TOGOLAND OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSFUL END OF CAMPAIGN.

GERMANS' BARBAROUS AMMUNITION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The official correspondence relating to the military operations in Togoland was published during mail week.

Lieutenant Colonel Bryant, who was in command of the expedition, wired on August 26 last that Togoland had surrendered unconditionally, and the Colonial Secretary immediately replied with a cablegram of congratulation "on the skill and dash with which the operations had been carried out," and asked Lieutenant Colonel Bryant to express to the officer commanding the French troops and to all ranks the Government's high appreciation of the gallant conduct of the Allied forces.

Despatches recounting the progress of the operations before the surrender of the German colony mention that the Germans had armed the natives with Mauser rifles, and were using soft-nosed ammunition From secret agents it is reported that the clerks in Togoland refused to take up arms against the British, and that "the sympathies of the natives were with us, though in some cases the natives have been forced to take up arms against us on penalties of instant death." In certain places the native troops had thrown down their arms and discarded their uniforms. The prisoners in certain towns were armed, but the townspeople took away their arms. In the neighbourhood of Misahohe the natives were reported as arming themselves and attacking the Germans.

The Acting Governor, reporting to the Colonial Office on the extreme difficulty of the operations, drew attention to the "resolution and endurance displayed by Colonel Bryant, the officers, and men of the Gold Coast Regiment, the determination, bravery, and discipline which has made it possible to effect such rapid movements over difficult country and in face of strong resistance. I would also draw attention to the fact that the maintenance of such harmonious relations with his French brother in arms evinces in Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant and the officers under his command high qualities of tact."

BRITISH COMMANDER'S WARNING.

Before the capture of Kamina, Colonel Bryant notified the German Acting Governor of Kamina:—

Your soldiers, and in many cases your Europeans, are using bullets which are contrary to the Geneva Convention. As all your soldiers are armed with this ammunition I am compelled to the conclusion that it is by your orders, and I must solemnly warn you that I will not be responsible for the safety of any prisoners whom I may capture if you continue to abuse the Geneva Convention, to which your country subscribed.

I have also with regret to bring to your notice that a party of our troops whom I sent out under a flag of truce in broad daylight at the request of your own officers to bring in two of your own wounded Europeans was fired on by your troops.

I again solemnly warn you that if you continue to wage war in this uncivilised manner I shall be reluctantly compelled to treat you by the standard you have set up for yourself.

Excuses will avail you nothing. You have forced natives to carry arms against us armed them with illegal weapons, and you must be prepared to take the consequences of your actions if you persist in them. I am informed that there are six women in Kamina. As Englishmen do not fight women I hereby give you permission to pass them out under a flag of truce, and I will be responsible that they are properly cared for and sent to Lome. Will you be good enough to convey to the Baroness Codelli the information that her husband is safe and unwounded and a prisoner at Lome, where he will be permitted to awit their arrival?

Baron Codelli was the designer of the wireless station at Kamina. He was captured on August 16.

CAPTURES AND LOSSES.

In a detailed account of the operations, Colonel Bryant remarked that it is uncertain why the enemy withdrew from the Chra River without further resistence, as the day's fight had gone very equally on both sides. He points out that the difficulties of the attacking force were, without exaggeration, immense.

The guns were of little value owing to the absence of good positions, the impossibility of observing the fire and the small amount of ammunition for each gun that could be brought up by head transport. The enemy's force has since been disclosed to have been sixty Europeans and 400 native soldiers. Our casualties were two officers and twenty-one native soldiers killed, two officers and forty-eight native soldiers wounded making a total of seventy-three, or seventeen p[er]

(*Continued on Column 5.*)

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday counsel for the defence continued the cross-examination of the approver Nawab Khan.

In reply to Mr. D. R. Shahni witness stated that though he did not know English yet he was able to undersstand Har Dayal's lecture at Sacremento as it was d in Urdu. It was a rule of the "Ghadr" party not to tell other groups of the names of members of one group, nor their residences or movements but all the work was done after general consultation. It was true that they ordinarily did not take outsiders into their secret but on the voyage from America to India they made their objects clear to all Indians. They had gone to the Governor at Penang to ask for rations and also for permission for their steamers to leave failing which they would have created a disturbance in Penang. Jagat Ram was selected to speak to the Governor on their behalf as he knew English fairly well. Witness was either wrongly told or received an erroneous impression that the man who had lost his arm in the bomb accident belonged to the United Provinces. He did not remember who of their party were opposed to looting the people by dacoities. He himself was in favour of the proposal. In this there was no Hindu-Muhammadan question. Jagat Ram asked witness at the Ludhowal meeting to accompany him to Peshawar to see a Muhammadan friend of the Hindu members of the "Ghadr" party living in that part of the countryy.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELINGS.

In reply to Mr. Rauf Ali witness stated that he never tried to get service in police before leaving for America, nor did he remember having seen any police office there. None of his relatives was employed in the police force. He did not know at the time he left India that loyalty to Government was the policy of Muhammandans. The object of Hindi and Hindustani Associations were almost similar, only the former was more intensely and actively hostile to the British Government. Even without Har Dayal's presence they were actuated by antiBritish feelings. Her Dayal deepened these feelings and suggested means to accomplish their object of expelling the English from India. He never submitted any reports to Mr. Hopkinson. Joint action was necessarily preceded by consultation among the leaders of which he mentioned certain instances. There was no Hindu-Mahomedan trouble at Manilla. On the other hand the Hindus were divided among themselves and most Muhammadans among themselves. He could not say why he was allowed to land at Calcutta while his companions were not.

Questioned by Mokand Lal Puri witness said that he got a job of collecting taxes at Sacremento from the Chief of the Police. On arrival in India he did not see any police officer till his arrest. Kartar Singh told him that bombs were being prepared under Gujar Singh's supervision. He did not ask who Gujar Singh was. Insit Khan was a relation of his who accompanied him voluntarily in some of his wanderings to prevent his association with the "Ghadr" party, members of which it was commonly rumoured came to see witness frequently. Syed Karar Hussain was a resident of Jagraon, Jagirdar, Municipal Commissioner and Vice-President of the Committee. So far as witness knew he was never in the police. Since witness saw Mula Singh approver in uly 1913 at the Emigration Office they had never met. As soon as he reached America he filed a suit against Udham Singh on behalf of his father and secured a decree for three thousand dollors. Sher Singh was not opposed to him then. In fact they did not know each other at all. Her Dayal was not the only contributor to the "Ghadr." Other Indians also used to do so. Har Dayal could not write out Punjabi poems published in the periodical.

Dr. M. Alam cross-examined the witness about certain dates and the names of those who attended various meetings of the party. Witness did not remember who had given order for preparing *gandasas* nor did he wish to disclose the name of the man who informed that one of their party was drunk. Counsel insisted upon his right to know the name of the informant or at least the place to which he belonged but it was held that the point was of no moment, moreover as the Government Advocate pointed out that the lives of all informants against the conspirators were in danger and it was not considered necessary to compell witness to disclose the identity of his informant.

Nawab Khan was then briefly re-examined by the Government Advocate.

CHABBA FACOITY.

The next witness Liaqat Hayat, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, gave full particulars of Chabba dacoity and the investigation held by him. Beli Ram, a sahukar, had been murdered and about 10 other villagers including Beli Ram's wife and sons, received injuries by bomb explosions and lathis. Some of these were grievous hurts. One of the dacoits was accidently killed by a bomb explosion and two others injured of whom one had been captured by the villagers Pieces of metal kirpans, nails, a broken ring bearing the initials "R. R." and an unexploded bomb were recovered from the spot while two earrings were found on the person of the dead dacoit (Amli) and two revolver cartridges and some burglars' instruments on the person of the captured dacoit (Kalt Singh).

A POLICE SPY.

On 7th February 1915 witness sent for Bela Singh, Zaildar of Kohala, and told him that he should secure the services of a man who could help them in getting at returned emigrants and work as a police spy. Bela Singh brought one Kirpal Singh of Barar (informer) and said that the man had spent sometime in the Straits Settlements, knew some of the returned emigrants and would be able to win the confidenc of the conspirators through his cousin Balwant Singh, a Sawar, who was a contant associate of the returned emigrants. Henceforward Kirpal Singh kept the witness constantly informed of the doings and movements of the "Ghadr" party in Lahore and Amritsar districts, of which witness gave a full account. Witness kept Deputy Inspector-General of the Criminal Investigation Department duly informed of all this. At witness's suggestion Kirpal Singh had proposed and the conspirators had agreed to attack the Lopke pclice station for arms. Witness's idea was to waylay them and capture them in a body. Bela Singh, Zaildar, always remained near Kirpal Singh but at a safe distance to avoid the risk of exposure. On 15th February he received a telegram from Kirpal Singh asking him to proceed at once to Lahore with five police officers and ten constables but it reached too late to enable him to collect his men and then proceed to Lahore by the last evening train Bela Singh was, however, sent off at once who despatched a telegram from Lahore before the rest of the party could proceed by motor cars asking witness not to come. On receiving further information from Kirpal Singh, especially of a general meeting of conspirators which was to be held at Lahore on 18th February, witness reached Lahore on the 18th with his staff. On the 19th he duly carried out a raid on a house outside Mochi Gate, full details of which have been mentioned by previous witnesses.

Mr. Liaqat Hayat then went on to describe other house searches which he made in Amritsar in consequence of information they had not got and put in lists of articles found at the Mochi Gate house and other places.

SUPPRESSION OF MISCHIEVOUS RUMOURS.

CO-OPERATION FROM PUNJAB PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A propos the reference made by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Budget speech about the pernicious and disquieting results from circulation of alarmist and mischievous rumours by some vernacular newspapers, the Punjab Press Association sent sometime ago to the Government the assurance of its co-operation with the Government and promised to refrain from publishing any such reports. It is understood that a favourable reply has been received from the Government, which is always ready to advise the vernacular press in case the latter experience any difficulty in deciding whether any news or comment is undesirable or not.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Photo by "Central News."

HOW HE LOOKS TO-DAY.

The only photograph of Field-Marshal Sir John French taken by permission since the war began. The chin, cut square, appeals to you because of its evidence of strength, says a writer who has recently visited Sir John at his headquarters in France. It is the chin of a man of will, the chin of an Englishman. The hair, worn very short, is whiter than when you saw him fifteen months ago at the War Office; the short neat moustache has turned quite white. This is the only change the war has worked in the Field-Marshal.

BELGIUM AND INDIA.

THEIR STAND IN DEFENCE OF LIBERTY AND RIGHT.

The heroic stand of the sorely tried soldiers of King Albert against the countless hordes of the modern Huns will pass into history as a military exploit of imperishable value, writes Mr. D. N. Banerjea in "Indianman." The part which Belgium has consciously played in her efforts to safeguard the liberties of Western Europe, India for more than two centuries has been sub-consciously playing as champion of the British Empire. The sunburnt warriors who in more than one hand-to-hand encounter have struck terror into the hearts of the enemy on the historic battle-fields of Europe are the descendants of men who have been upholding the cause of Empire in the far-off East. The heroes of Neuve Chapelle and La Bassee are the descendants of veterans without whose loyal co-operation the magnificent fabric of an Indian Empire could never have been raised. Not only on the present occasion have these men rendered service to the Empire, but throughout the whole course of Indian history the people of India themselves have been a valuable asset in founding and consolidating British rule.

Divided by many differences of religion, manner of life and nationality, possessing a civilisation alike ancient and idealistic, Indians rallied loyally round the standard and welcomed during the most remarkable crisis in their history the advent of aliens whose supremacy meant the surrender of their independence. In the romance of Empire-building in the East India has seen the travail of her soul in her quickened vitality, in the replacing of archaic customs and precedents by model European institutions, in the replenishment of her life by new political aspirations, and in the evolution of a new national consciousness by her touch with Britain's literary and political traditions.

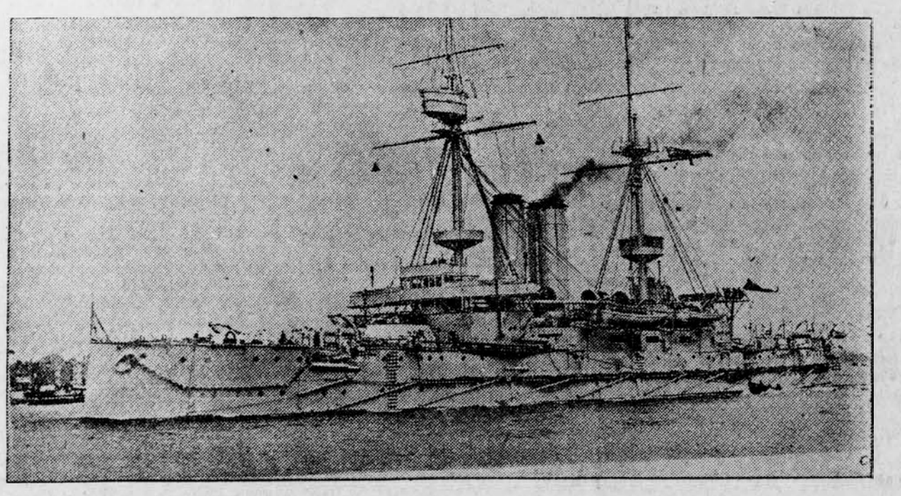
In the unique historic process which led ultimately to the establishment of English rule in India, Indian blood has been shed most profusely and most willingly to make possible the inauguration of the new regime as the harbinger of a higher and richer civilisation and culture than had yet dawned on the Indian mind. Indian swords have been stained with Indian blood to establish an era of peace and prosperity under foreign domination. What martyrdom and self-sacrifice could be more pathetic and deliberate than India's decision to render up the sword that she may be conqueror, in a much deeper sense, by constant participation in Britain's life and ideals? India's subconscious preference for the fuller life of liberty and unhampered development, as exemplified by her "trustees," has been made articulate on the fields of Plassey and Arcot as in the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow.

THE FRONTIER MENACE.

On the North-West frontiers of India live savage and warlike tribes who would welcome the removal of England's firm hand, in order that they might swoop down on defenceless civilians and plunge India into a welter of blood. They would show little sympathy, should opportunity present itself, with the political aspirations of the "litterati" or the hopes that rise in the bosoms of the non-military educated classes. Like the Germans, these military clans have deluded themselves with the belief that they are the custodians of a higher "Kultur," which can be spread only at the point of the bayonet. Moreover, these strong and ferocious people might, in the event of a successful rising, receive considerable encouragement and help from the reactionary element in the Indian Army and from religious fanatics. The spread of their "Kultur" would mean the setting back of India's progress by a few centuries.

Against the inroads of barbarians, India's allegiance to the Imperial ideal is her best security. What Belgium did in stemming the tide of Germany's onslaught for world-domination and in championing the cause of good faith and ordered freedom as against military slavery, India has done by uniting herself, heart and soul, with British ideals and outlook. In this loyalty lies the promise of her security against foreign invasion and internal danger, and the enrichment of her civic and national life.

HIS MAJESTY'S BATTLESHIP CANOPUS.



In all respects identical with the battleship Goliath, which has just been torpedoed while in the Dardanelles.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

THE AMATEUR CUP FINAL.

On the Millwall Club's ground at New Cross yesterday Clapton succeeded in defeating Bishop Auckland (the holders of the amateur cup), after a very hard and evenly-contested game, by 1 goal to 0. The match was watched by nearly seven thousand spectators, who had the satisfaction of seeing one of the best finals that the competition has yet produced. Clapton were the heavier, taller, and faster set of players, but their advantages were counterbalanced by the grit, stamina, and football excellence of their rivals. The London team lacked the services of their regular backs, and their centre-half had to fall back into one of the vacant places. But, as events showed, he made way for a most effective substitute in Second-Lieutenant Prescott (13th Middlesex), who was one of the most conspicuous players on the field.

Bishop Auckland did not arrive on the ground until some twenty minutes after the advertised time of starting, and they had to run over a mile and change immediately, and come into action without a rest. In the circumstances they acquitted themselves splendidly. Up against a strong wind in the first half, they cut out a tremendous pace during the opening quarter of an hour. They fell away afterwards until the interval. But they came again after the respite, and stayed on, in proof of their fine physical condition and will to conquer, in great style. Although unable to register an equalising goal, none who were present can say they did not deserve to do so. They gave the winners no rest, and hung on until time was called.

EASY WIN AT CHRICKLEWOOD.

The Footballers' Battalion (Middlesex Regiment) sent a strong team to oppose Hampstead Town at Chricklewood-lane, on April 17, and the soldier sportsmen experienced no difficulty in defeating the home team by 3 goals to 1. There was all and more than that difference between the sides, for the Footballers' were much too clever for Hampstead, who played just as well as their opponents let them.

At the outset Hampstead, playing downhill, but with the wind against them, started strongly, but the Footballers' quickly settled down, and, except for a few spasmodic rushes by the Hampstead forwards, kept the ball in their opponents' half for practically the whole of the remainder of the first half. However, the forwards were inclined to overdo the spectacular play, with the result that they allowed several good opportunities to go a-begging, and only led at the interval by a goal by C. Bell (The Arsenal).

The Footballers' commenced the second half in a much more business-like manner, and J. Pennifer, the old Queen's Park Ranger, quickly put on a second goal, which Bell followed with a third as the result of a fine individual effort. Three goals ahead, and about twenty minutes from time, the visitors were inclined to take matters easily, and with Hampstead putting on a spurt towards the close, the Footballers' defence had quite a busy time. However, the home forwards were distinctly weak in front of goal, and Humphries, Fearn, and Gooding each missed splendid openings by kicking wildly when they had plenty of time to steady themselves.

Hampstead's goal was a very tame affair, for the Footballers' defence had pulled up under the impression that Humphries was offside. But the referee did not agree, and Humphries slipped the ball out to Christie, on the right wing, and that player had only the goalkeeper to beat.

Nunhead defeated the London Caledonians in thefi nal tie of the London Charity Cup on April 17, at Champion Hill, the margin in favour of the South London club being 2 goals to 1. It was a game of parts. Much of the play was very good, some of it was moderately good, and the remainder was indifferent, though it must be said that at no time was it uninteresting. One feature of the match was a fine sporting action of the Caledonians, who after M. Sentance had been badly injured immediately before half-time, allowed a substitute to take his place.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. D. Tetley, the Corinthian footballer, has been granted a temporary lieutenancy in the Atists Rifles.

Mr. J. C. Stark, the Association referee, has been gazetted temporary lieutenant in the Army Pay Corps.,

FOOTBALL AND THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY MR. F. J. WALL.

At the meetings of the Football Association and the Football League on March 29 it was decided, as to make no arrangements for next season's matches until the outlook was clearer. Mr. F. J. Wall, the secretary of the Football Association, has now made a statement in explanation of the decision. "Practically no football will be played until the war is over," said Mr. Wall on April 19. "Many games we know will be played through the summer and next season by our soldiers and sailors, but there will be no Association Cup ties or [illegible] matches."

It was resolved at th[illegible]ady referred to that no summer wages should be paid, as had been customary, [illegible] and that no new contracts should be entered into by clubs and players before August 2. Of course it was understood then that if peace were not declared by that date, few clubs would be in a position to make new agreements with players and that, as a consequence, there would be no professional football next season.

Mr. Wall thinks that some players will now return to their old occupations, and that many will join the colours. A large number, he points out, are already engaged on Government contracts and munitions of war.

LEAGUE TABLES.

(Results corrected up to and including April 17th.)

FIRST DIVISION.

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Pts.	Goals For.	Goals Agt
Oldham Athletic	36	17	11	8	45	70	53
Everton	37	19	7	11	45	74	45
Manchester City	36	15	13	8	43	47	32
Sheffield Wed.	37	15	12	10	42	61	54
Blackburn Rovers	37	17	7	13	41	79	61
Bradford City	36	13	14	9	40	55	43
Burnley	36	17	6	13	40	59	46
Sheffield United	36	14	12	10	40	47	50
Sunderland	37	17	5	15	39	76	72
West Bromwich	37	14	10	13	38	46	43
Middlesbrough	37	13	12	12	38	62	70
Bradford	36	15	7	14	37	63	66
Aston Villa	35	12	11	12	36	59	68
Liverpool	37	13	9	15	35	63	75
Newcastle United	36	10	10	16	30	43	47
Bolton Wanderers	37	11	8	18	30	68	83
Chelsea	35	8	12	15	28	48	58
Notts County	36	7	13	16	27	36	57
Tottenham Htspr.	36	8	11	17	27	56	84
Manchester U.	36	7	12	17	26	42	61

SECOND DIVISION.

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Pts.	Goals For.	Goals Agt
Derby County	37	22	7	8	51	69	33
Preston N. End	37	20	10	7	50	61	40
Barnsley	37	21	3	13	45	49	51
Wolverhampron W.	36	19	5	12	43	75	50
Birmingham	36	17	7	12	41	61	38
Arsenal	37	18	5	14	41	62	41
Huddersfield Tn.	37	17	7	13	41	61	42
Hull City	36	17	5	14	39	50	53
Clapton Orient	37	15	9	13	39	48	48
Fulham	37	15	7	15	37	53	46
Blackpool	37	16	5	16	37	57	57
Bristol City	37	15	6	16	36	61	55
Bury	37	14	8	15	35	58	54
Stockport County	37	15	6	16	36	52	58
Leeds City	37	14	4	19	32	65	62
Lincoln City	37	11	9	17	31	44	62
Grimsby Town	36	11	8	17	30	47	72
Nottm Forest	37	10	9	10	29	43	70
Leicester Fosse	37	10	4	23	24	47	56
Glossop	37	6	6	26	18	31	85

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Pts.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.
Watford	37	21	8	8	50	66	45
Reading	37	20	7	10	47	64	43
Cardiff City	37	21	4	12	46	67	36
West Ham United	37	18	8	11	44	37	46
Millwall Ath	36	16	10	10	42	49	43
Northampton	35	15	11	9	41	47	41
Swindon	37	15	11	11	41	77	58
Portsmouth	37	16	9	12	41	54	42
Southampton	36	17	5	14	39	70	72
Exeter City	37	15	8	14	38	50	38
Brighton & Hove	36	15	7	14	37	44	45
Queen's Park R.	37	12	12	13	36	52	54
Norwich City	36	11	12	13	34	52	55
Crystal Palace	36	13	8	15	34	45	57
Luton Town	37	13	8	16	34	61	69
Bristol Rovers	37	13	8	21	28	52	75
Plymouth Argyle	36	7	14	15	28	47	56
Croydon Common	38	9	9	20	27	47	63
Southend	36	8	8	20	24	37	62
Gillingham	37	6	8	23	20	41	80

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	37	30	3	4	90	24	64
Hearts	38	27	4	7	83	32	61
Rangers	37	22	11	4	70	47	48
Morton	37	18	8	11	72	46	47
Ayr United	37	19	10	8	52	39	46
Partick Thistle	37	15	14	8	56	57	38
Falkirk	37	15	15	7	47	48	37
Hamilton Acad	37	15	16	6	68	54	36
Airdrieonians	38	14	17	7	54	60	35
Hibernians	38	12	15	11	59	66	35
St. Mirren	37	13	16	8	55	65	34
Dumbarton	37	13	16	8	51	65	34
Kilmarnock	37	15	19	3	55	57	33
Aberdeen	38	11	16	11	39	52	33
Dundee	38	12	17	9	43	61	33
Third Lanark	37	10	15	12	50	55	32
Clyde	37	12	19	6	43	56	30
Motherwell	37	10	18	9	48	65	29
Raith Rovers	37	4	28	5	27	86	13
Queen's Park	37	4	28	5	27	86	13

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN BRIEF.

LONDON CHARITY CUP.

FINAL

Nunhead ..... 2 London Caledonians 1

F. F. AMATEUR CUP.

FINAL

Clapton ..... 1 Bishop Auckland 0

THE LEAGUE MATCHES.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chelsea*	4	W. Bromwich Albion	0
Aston Villa*	0	Oldham Athletic	0
Bradford*	1	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Burnley*	2	Sunderland	1
Everton	1	Manchester City*	0
Middlesbrough*	0	Bolton Wanderers	0
Newcastle United*	2	Blackburn Rovers	1
Sheffield United*	3	Manchester United	1
Liverpool	2	Bradford	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Clapton Orient	1	Notts Forest	0
Wolverhampton W.*	2	Fulham	0
Preston North End*	3	The Arsenal	0
Barnsley*	1	Hull City	0
Blackpool*	5	Grimsby	0
Bristol City *	2	Lincoln City	1
Glasop*	1	Stockport County	1
Huddersfield*	0	Birmingham	0
Leicester Fosse*	5	Leeds City	1
Bury*	2	Derby County	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Crystal Palace*	2	West Ham United	1
Millwall	2	Swindon Town*	1
Southend United*	1	Queen's Park R.	1
Luton*	2	Croydon Common	1
Brighton and Hove*	1	Northampton	0
Cardiff City*	1	Southampton	1
Reading	1	Exeter City*	0
Watford	3	Gillingham*	2
Portsmouth*	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Norwich City *	2	Plymouth Argyle	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Ton Pentr	2	Llanelly	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen*	1	Hamilton Academicals	0
Ayr United	2	Airdrieonians*	1
Clyde*	2	Queen's Park	1
Dundee*	2	Raith Rovers	0
Motherwell*	1	Partick Thistle	0
St. Mirren*	1	Heart of Midlothian	0
Celtic	4	3rd Lanark*	0

5th. Cameron Highlanders 2 Tottenham Hotspur R. I. 1
Ilford 2; Bromley, 1.
Leytenstone, O. West Norwood, O.
Page Green Old Boys, 2 Walthamstow Grange 2
Custom House 4; Hoffmann Athletic, O.
Barking, 1; R.H.G., 1.
Wimbledon, 4; City of Westminster, O.
Footballers' Batt. 3; Hampstead Town. 1.

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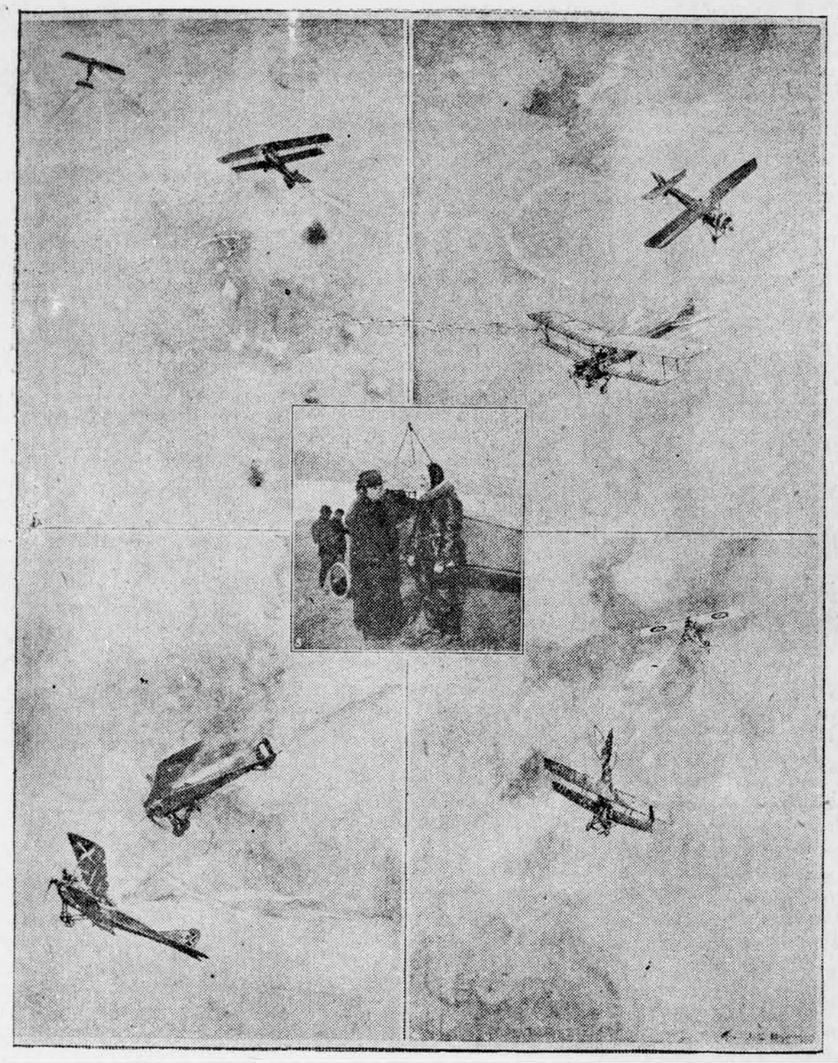
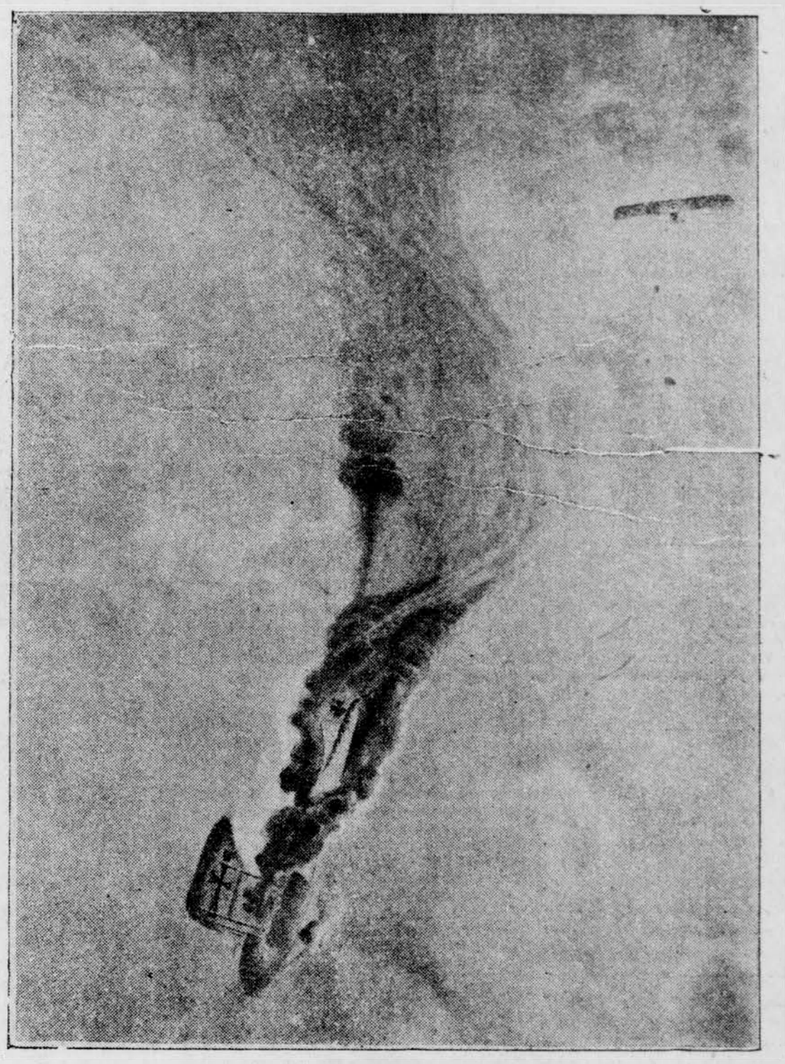
THE GARROS TOUCH IN AERIAL WARFARE.





Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

PHASES OF A MID-AIR DUEL.

Roland Garros, the famous French airman, has performed many daring exploits in the war. On April 16, for instance, he brought down an Aviatik near Dunkirk, shooting both pilot and observer in mid-air. The above sketches illustrate his method of fighting an air-duel, as seen by an eye-witness on April 1. (It should be mentioned that the French machines have a circle painted on the under side of the planes; and the German a cross.) Two Germans came coolly flying over the Allied lines near Nieuport, trying, to locate artillery. A Taube first, and then an Aviatik—puffs of white smoke from shrapnel bursting in their wake. Suddenly they turned up into the wind and swung round for home. A French machine was streaking up to meet them, and this—not the shrapnel—accounted for their change of direction. It was Garros—single-handed—piloting his new fighting-type Morane-Saulnier monoplane. He curved round and ranged up level with the Aviatik biplane, the Taube hurriedly sheering off, and the rattle of their machine-guns could be distinctly heard by the interested onlookers. For a while the contestants flew side by side, both guns hard at it. Then Garros swooped above his opponent, and, turning sharply to the left, dived over the back of the German, raking it with bullets; he then swung round again and ranged up on the left. This manoeuvre had given Garros the weather-gauge, and enabled him to swoop above his less agile adversary like a hawk about to tackle its prey. The German tried every trick of aviation that he was capable of but was quite unable to shake off his ruthless pursuer, Garros out-flying him every time, and pouring a stream of fire on to the Aviatik from his machine-gun, and forcing it down towards the earth. Lower and lower sank the German; the observer was shot dead, and the machine-gun was silenced. Garros pressed him down ever nearer and nearer to earth. But the German never reached terra-firma alive: his petrol-tank had been riddled, and the escaping oil became ignited by the back-fire of the engine. A flash of flame, and then a streak of blazing wreckage plunged down to earth, leaving the French war-plane victorious and alone. It was reported on the 19th in the German wireless news that Garros had been forced to land near Roulers and taken prisoner.

THE ENEMY'S FALL.

FIGHT AT LES EPARGES

FRENCH STRATEGY.

SQUEEZING THE ENEMY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The Times" correspondent in Eastern France sums up the recent fighting in Eastern France, and explains the tactics by which the French are gradually driving the Germans from their position at St. Mihiel. He emphasizes the importance of the capture of Les Eparges in the teeth of the German Crown Prince, and notes that the French are steadily pushing forward from Verdun towards Metz.

Although spring has yet hardly begun, there has been a decided renewal of activity in the operations in the east of France, the whole way from the Argonne to the Swiss frontier. But the conditions on this part of the front are still not very favourable for manœuvres on a grand scale, and the first real increase of the pressure on the German positions has been applied farther north, especially along the sides of the St. Mihiel wedge.

Here, as elsewhere, the net result of the autumn and winter campaign is that the Germans have lost their initial advantage of the attack, and that instead of their acting on the offensive their lines are being besieged by the Allies. Too much importance should not therefore be attached to the fact that they still hold a footing in the Toul-Verdun barrier of fortresses. The strength of their position there is more apparent than real. Except at the moment when they crossed the Meuse at the end of September, when there was for a short time a grave risk that it might lead to the investment of Verdun, their presence at St. Mihiel has never been a serious menace to the French. The sharp wedge driven into their lines looks awkward on the map. But the wedge is not as solid nor the Germans' position as comfortable as some people have thought.

That is what is beginning at last to be realized as the result of the recent French operations in this district, of which some account has been given in the official *communiqués*. These operations are nothing new. They are a continuation of the strategy which has been steadily pursued all through the winter. The French Staff has regarded this phalanx of army corps, not as a wedge to be driven back, but as the legs of a pair of compasses to be pushed together. To accomplish the first end they would have had to attack the enemy where he was strongest, at St. Mihiel, or rather (for St. Mihiel itself is not the strategic centre of the region) at the strong fort of the Camp des Romains, a mile to the south of the town, where the Germans long ago installed a number of Austrian 305's, commanding the country round for a distance of nearly 10 miles. That would have meant, whether it succeeded or not, a huge loss of life.

ATTACKS ON MAIN GERMAN POSITIONS.

They chose the other alternative, of squeezing the enemy out by steady pressure on each side of the angle along the lines between Fresnes and St. Mihiel from north to south, and St. Mihiel and Pont-á-Mousson from west to east. At the same time they were gradually getting nearer to two vital positions in the interior of the angle—the town of Vigneulles, about midway between the two sides, on the direct line from St. Mihiel to Metz, and the Trouée de Spada, an opening from Vigneulles to the Meuse halfway between St. Mihiel and Troyon, where the Germans have constructed a strategic railway to link St. Mihiel with Metz and its resources. This railway has several times been bombarded by French and English airmen.

During the recent operations the main attacks on the German positions in the Hauts de Meuse (from 600ft. to 900ft. above the level of the river) were made to the north on the crest of Les Eparges, now completely cleared of the enemy, and from the south-west on the Bois d'Ailly, which commands a bend of the Meuse and is in a straight line between the Camp des Romains and the south-east corner of the wood of Apremont. The line to the north was attacked not only at its extremity, at Eparges, but also in the centre, at Lamorville, which lies in a valley forming one of the passages from east to west through the Hauts de Meuse, and defended by the fort of Spada. At the same time the normal pressure on the German left flank was kept up (especially by the Toul field army) all along the strongly entrenched line from Apremont to Pont-á-Mousson, parallel to and just north of the Commercy-Pont-á-Mousson road.

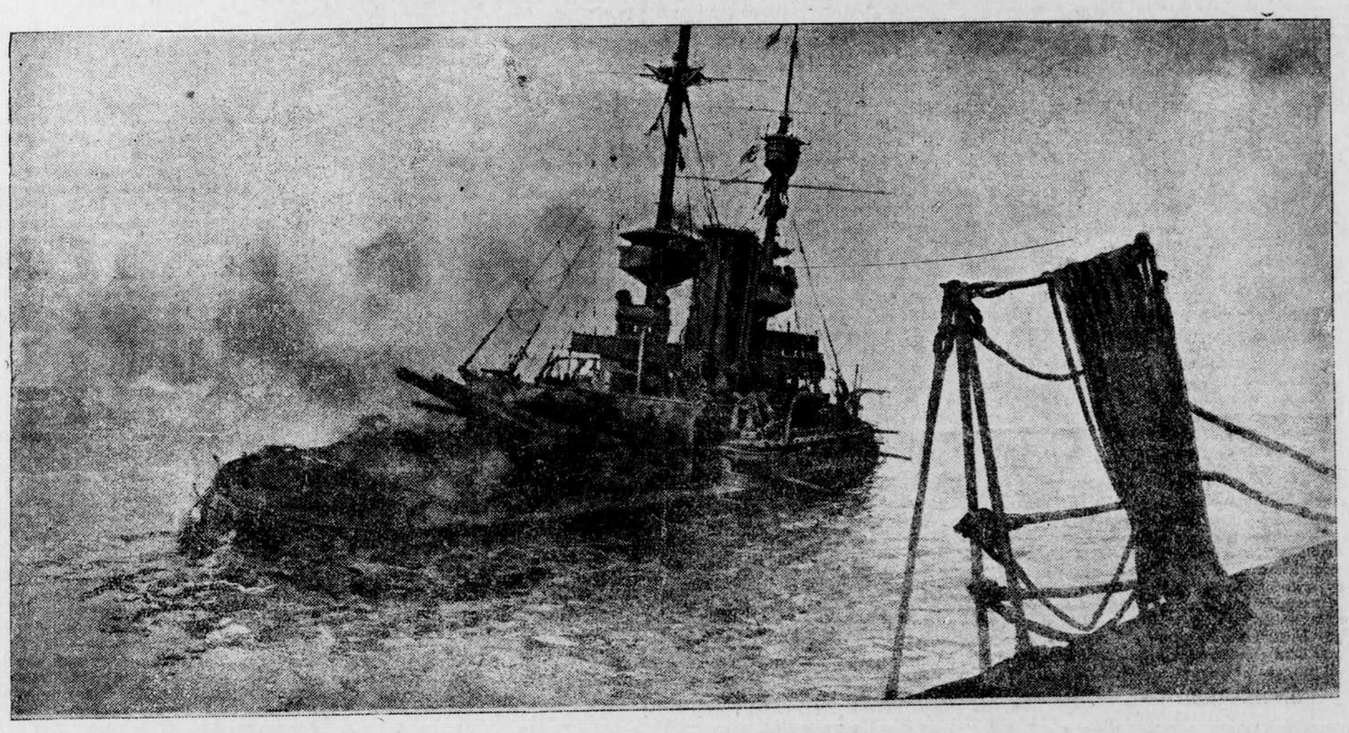
IMPORTANCE OF LES EPARGES.

The success at Les Eparges on April 9 is of great importance, not only because of the sensible advance in the direction of Vigneulles, which must tend to make the position farther west more precarious for the enemy, but because the 3rd German Army, the force engaged, was commanded by the Crown Prince, who has returned from his prolonged exile. His second lease of authority has not opened too auspiciously. To hold the position north of Combres, on the spur of Les Eparges, he had the 10th Division of the 5th Army Corps, which enjoys a great fighting reputation in Germany. At the beginning of April they took the place of the 33rd Division of the Reserve, which had been badly cut up in March by the French artillery. They were ordered at all costs to hold two strongly fortified island positions on Les Eparges, but though they fought with great bravery they were forced to fall back before two violent bayonet charges of the French, who were full of spirit at the change from the monotony of the ordinary war of the trenches.

A week ago it was rumoured in well-informed French quarters that, as the result of the increased pressure, St. Mihiel had been altogether evacuated by the Germans. Whether this proves to be the case or not the retirement, taken by itself, would have no real importance. Until they turn their backs on the Camp des Romains it would be impossible for the French to occupy St. Mihiel, which is completely dominated by the guns of the fort, to say nothing of the fact that they will be very careful not to get caught again in a mined area, as they were at the Chauvoncourt barracks as the sequel to another German retreat in the same district. (As a matter of fact, it is reported by German prisoners that St. Mihiel—or parts of it—has been mined; and another significant scrap of information from the same source is that the Crown Prince on his return was received with marked coldness by his fellow-soldiers, especially the superior officers.) But it seems to be certain that they have begun to withdraw their heavy guns from the Camp des Romains, as only field artillery have replied to the French batteries since the affair at Les Eparges. If that is not merely a blind, the obvious inference is the best possible news.

Farther north, in advance of the entrenched camp in front of Verdun, there has been lately a good deal of fighting, though not of so severe a nature as at Les Eparges. But the result of it is that the French have gained ground along both the roads, six or seven miles apart, which run between Verdun and Metz. The most northerly of the two roads runs parallel to the railway in the valley of the Orne, past Etain: the second runs from Fresnes past Mars-la-Tour. They have advanced as far as Etain, taking four or five miles of low hills on the right bank of the Orne, and on the Mars-la-Tour road have reached a point about the same distance east of the Hauts de Meuse. The enemy's use of the Etain-Conflans-Metz railway is thus greatly restricted. They have other lines farther north, but the loss of even a part of their means of communication in the Woevre is a severe blow. Altogether the present prospects, both in front of Verdun and between the Meuse and the Moselle, are taking a decided turn in favour of the Allies.

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. IRRESISTIBLE.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

During an attack upon the forts in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, she sank, having probably struck a drifting mine.

THE NAVAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the Naval Fund writes to say that through the kindness of Mr. Mitchell of the Edward's Theatre two very interesting entertainments were recently arranged to which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon extended their patronage. Part proceeds of the total receipts were devoted to the Naval Appeal Fund. An excellent variety programme was provided and the entertainment liberally patronised, and as a result a cheque has been received for Rs. 381-12.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chance are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

BUSINESS STEADILY IMPROVING.

BRIGHT RUBBER PROSPECTS.

THE WAR AND SHIPPING.

INDIA'S FIRST WHEAT CARGO.

Business on the Stock Exchange keeps steadily improving. Our correspondent discusses trade conditions generally and makes some inter comments on what is likely to happen after the war. The rise in copper values and cheery outlook for rubber are also discussed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 23.

Business on the Stock Exchange may on the whole be said to steadily improve. During the week the daily average of shares dealt in has been 3,500 to 4,000, but as these totals have been made up of small parcels activity has been more marked than might at first be imagined. There is quite a substantial little stream of sound investment orders. Government securities have been a good market though there was some weakening on the appearance of a Victoria Government four and a half per cent. loan of two and a quarter millions. This has been well received by the underwriters, but at the time of writing the public reception has not been announced. In the Home Railway market there has been quiet buying, especially of what are known as the heavy stocks. Midlands have quietly but steadily advanced in price. The developments in the American Railway market have been interesting and are dealt with in a subsequent paragraph. Business in oil shares has become somewhat quieter, but the rubber market is receiving attention. Copper shares have formed the chief interest in the mining department, the internationals such as Rio Tintos, Anacondas and Amalgamated having been active and strong. African mining shares have continued a fair market.

AMERICAN MARKET.

Perhaps one of the pleasantest surprises on the Stock Exchange during the present has been supplied by the American Railway Market. It was a perplexing and anxious fact at the end of July that the outstanding position of our American market represented as much as eighty millions. While the war is in progress the British investor is unable to buy American securities. How genuine and welcome the boom in New York has been may be gathered from the fact that to-day, thanks to the readiness with which our realisations have been absorbed, at least three quarters of the eighty millions has been cleared away. The residue would be even less, but it consists for the most part of securities that cannot be sold during the war.

THE WAYS OF WALL STREET.

In the meanwhile there has been a substantial revival in prices. Canadian Pacifics are now quoted at 177½ which is higher than the making up price on the eve of the war. The same may be said of practically the whole list. The ways of Wall Street are so unlike anything we experience in this country that it would be futile to seek any cause for the strength of Wall Street among the laws that govern the London Stock Exchange. Powerful interests are manipulating matters over there, but one can at least say that their policy has been very welcome to us at the moment. No doubt Europe will be made to pay through the nose later.

AFTER THE WAR.

As I write I have received a letter from a friend in Wall Street who tells me that the opinion among dealers is that the war will be over sooner than was at first considered likely. This has caused a careful consideration in many quarters of what will be the trend of affairs when the happy consummation comes to pass. It has suddenly been forced on the mind of the American exporter that the bulk of his business with Europe of late has been connected with necessities for the campaigns and that the normal peace trade is in rather a bad way. The manufacturers too must realise that peace will mean a stoppage of much profitable work that he has in hand, to say nothing of a cancellation of orders. I am inclined to think that these fears are unduly pessimistic. At the worst only a temporary lull is to be anticipated and matters move so rapidly nowadays that even that is scarcely likely. Cities spring up like mushrooms where man has only been known a few years, so that it can well be imagined how immediate will be the requirements in commodities and materials for the devastated districts of Europe. After all to the world of business the worst has been experienced and found not to be so bad as most of us had expected. Who would have thought so great a war possible without a collapse of the international economic position?

PRICE IN COPPER.

A year ago and almost up to the time of the declaration of war I pointed to the rise that was sure to take place in the price of copper. Curiously enough, on the outbreak of war, the position was not appreciated by many who should have been good judges. For many months nothing very noticeable occurred and the price at the end of October stood at about £50 a ton. The quotation as I write is £78 a ton, a rise of over fifty per cent. The short-sightedness in the United States at the outbreak of war was remarkable, so much so that I for one thought there must have been some secrets connected with the visible supply in that country of which we knew nothing. There was restriction of output at the mines and a tendency to sell the metal at panic prices. There are no figures available as to the statistical position in America at the present time, but it is quite certain how the land lies in that country. Orders have been pouring in from Europe and the supplies that arrived here from North America during March were larger than for any other month since July last.

THE RUBBER OUTLOOK.

The future outlook for plantation rubber and shares of the numerous companies is certainly good. The financial stringency brought about by the war will no doubt result in the diminution of sales of wild rubber at a greater rate than heretofore; it will also result in less money being spent in development of estates and consequently restrict the output. There will also be a stronger tendency to economise in management and other expenses. Of course, the motor industry is the greatest friend to the rubber market, and it is interesting to trace the influences of the war in this direction. The adverse feature is the number of persons who have had to give up the luxury of pleasure cars. A great quantity of these have been requisitioned for military purposes in all the belligerent countries and seeing the great war and the wastage of tyres in such vigorous employment, to say nothing of destruction of cars themselves, there are plenty of circumstances to outbalance the lower number of cars in private use. The huge numbers of motor vehicles have been constructed for commissariat and Red Cross work, as well as other necessities of war. In this case again consideration must be given to rapid wastage, while the same argument applies in the case of flying machines. Another fact that should be borne in mind is that the great wastage in horses must be met by motor vehicles.

STOCK EXCHANGE SURPRISE.

No section of Imperial business presents a more interesting study during the abnormal war times than does that of British shiping. The Stock Exchange had just had a "bomb" dropped in its midst by the news that the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have decided to pass the dividend on the Ordinary Stock for 1914. There has been a heavy fall in the price of the Stock, which opened at £90 on Thursday morning and closed at £73. Although owing to the war the principal ships of the company have been diverted from their usual routes, there are other circumstances to be taken into consideration. The great falling off in business in the Argentine is likely to prove one of the main reasons for the passing of the dividends. However, the directors in announcing the unpleasant news have added a promise to deal with the abnormal conditions in the coming report, so that until the document is published silence is best.

ELDER DEMPSTER CO.

Other shipping companies are issuing excellent statements for 1914, despite the six months of unprecedented warfare. For example nothing could have exceeded the cheery tone of Sir Owen Phillips at the meeting of the Elder Dempster Company. In the case of that line the profits for last year showed an increase of £18,000 as compared with 1913 at £326,121. As much as 8 per cent. is being distributed on the ordinary shares after bringing the reserves up to £850,000 by the addition of £50,000. Sir Owen by the way mentioned at the meeting that the company's shipping investments amounted in all to about four millions sterling. This is taking a conservative estimate. The company has also a million invested in general securities.

SOUND SHIPPING CONCERN.

Another shipipng company that shows excellent results for 1914 is Frederick Leyland and Company. This is specially satisfactory because a year ago the directors were careful to warn shareholders that higher wages and dearer coal and stores would adversely affect the profits for last year. But despite this and six months of war the profits prove to be £31,000 in excess of 1913. To realise what this means I may point out that for 1910 the gross profits amounted to £164,557 and the next year to £302,265. The following twelve months were a period of unprecedented prosperity for British shipping and the Leyland Company made gross profits of £667,267. For 1913 they were 589,819 and last year £620,840. The accounts of the company have been managed on highly conservative lines, so the financial position is sound. Two years ago the payments on the five per cent. Preference shares were eight years behind, now they are only four years overdue. Twenty per cent. has been debited to 1914 profits, while the directors are able to carry forward £207,801.

A ship building company that did excellent business during 1914 is that of William Doxford and Sons of Sunderland. The gross earning showed an increase of £45,000 as compared with 1913. The shareholders receive as dividend and bonus 15 per cent. while the reserve of the firm now amounts to £380,000 all of which is employed in the business.

These few notes I have made on the shipping and shipbuilding trades are an excellent example of what is being done during these strenuous times. The British merchant navy fought hard for our prestige during the years when the German shipping supported by subsidies was challenging our supremacy. After the war she will have her reward.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S FIRST WHEAT SALE.

The Baltic Exchange has been interested in the sale of wheat under the new Indian Government scheme. The first cargo was offered on Wednesday and the prices obtained were very satisfactory and augur well for the advantages your revenue will reap. Including all transport and insurance charges the average was 67 per quarter. For the first time dealers were furnished with an official forecast that the Indian exportable surplus would be at least two million tons. The excellent price obtained was no doubt due to the absence of supply elsewhere. The Russian export is delayed. Australia is not able to send any wheat, and the exporting season from the Pacific coast is over. The quantity of wheat available for sale over here, as announced by the Indian Wheat Committee has certainly come as a surprise, but seems to have had no effect on the good prices being paid, which showed no downward tendency on Thursday.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

M. VENIZELOS TALKS OF FUTURE PLANS.

SATISFACTION FROM CROWN BEFORE HE CAN RETURN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The special correspondent of the "Petit Journal" at Athens has interviewed M. Venizelos, who said:

"Let France know how much gratitude I owe her for the long support with which she has honoured me."

The correspondent then asked: "When the elections are over, if, as is certain, your party is victorious and recalls you, will you return to Greece without having received satisfaction from the King?"

M. Venizelos replied: "I have never considered that the action taken by the King towards me through the Government was a grave insult, but I cannot resume my relations with the Crown unless the Crown gives me satisfaction."

"The Crown cannot give way?" suggested the correspondent.

"That would indeed be difficult," replied M. Venizelos.

"Then," said the correspondent, "if the nation forces you upon the Crown?"

M. Venizelos' reply was: "I do not desire to disturb my country."

The "Matin" publishes an extract from a Salonica message to the "Tribuna" stating that M. Venizelos does not intend to remain inactive, and that, in fact, he is at present engaged in organising a grand plan of campaign for the realisation of the Greek program in Asia Minor. M. Venizelos is reported to be working for the constitution of a "Sacred Legion" composed of refugees from Asia Minor and Greeks in America. M. Venizelos is said to be supported by Greek, British, and French capitalists. The expedition would consist of about 50,000 men, who would operate in Smyrna and Broussa. This, the "Matin" says, if realised, will be the greatest enterprise of a revolutionary character since the declaration of Greek independence.

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

DEATH OF OFFICER WHO SECURED BECK'S RELEASE.

Chief Inspector Kane, whose death occurred during mail week, retired from the detective force three years ago, but he will be readily remembered for the great part he took in obtaining the release of Adolf Beck in 1904. Beck had been twice convicted of offences of which he was innocent, and Scotland Yard, divided amongst itself on the matter, was indisposed to interfere with the course of justice. Inspector Kane, however, fought the matter out, proved a case of mistaken identity, and got Beck released. Beck also received £5,000 from the Government, while Kane was a year afterwards made a chief inspector and stationed at "The Yard."

Inspector Kane was an Irishman by birth, very suave and fearless, and his record a most varied one. He made his first arrest before he had worn the uniform, for when he captured two runaways in North London he was, actually carrying home his first uniform in a bundle. More than once he figured in exciting struggles with armed criminals. He unravelled murder mysteries and London borough Poor Law scandals, and brought black-mailers to book. He was nearly 40 years in the service.

DETENTION OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

ENEMYS COMPLAINT.

SIR E. GREY'S REPORT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Foreign Office, through the Press Bureau, issued during mail week the following correspondence relating to Germany's complaint regarding the seizure of the German ship Paklat:

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SIR E. GREY.

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith enclosed a copy of a letter he has received from the Embassy at Berlin, dated March 11, transmitting a Note Verbale from the German Government containing a protest against the seizure of the German ship Paklat.

Enclosure 1.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BERLIN, March 11, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, for transmission to his Majesty's Government, a copy, as well as a translation, for your reference, of a Note Verbale from the Imperial Foreign Office, containing a protest against the seizure of the German ship Paklat, which, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, was confiscated in contravention of the 4th Article of the eleventh Hague Convention of 1907.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JAMES W. GERARD.

The Hon. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador, London.

Enclosure 2.

FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, Mar. 8.

NOTE VERBALE (TRANSLATION.)

Before the siege of Tsing-tao was started the German steamer Paklat had been ordered by the Governor of Tsing-tao to transport the women and children from there to Tientsin. The steamer was given a certificate by the Governor as to the purpose of her trip, and she was carrying a white flag. Nonetheless, she was stopped during her voyage by British men-of-war, and was brought to Wei-hai-wei. At the latter place the women and children had to embark on a small freight steamer, while the steamer Paklat was taken to Hongkong, where the Prize Court there has pronounced her confiscation.

The procedure against the ship involves a serious violation of the international law, according to which vessels entrusted with humanitarian missions are exempt from seizure by hostile marine forces (see also Art. 4 of the eleventh Convention of The Hague concerning certain restrictions in the exercise of the right of capture in martime war, of Oct. 18, 1907).

The German Government energetically protests against the violation of this rule of international law, which is in the interest of humans warfare, and asks the speedy release of the steamer Paklat.

It would be grateful to the American Embassy if the latter would cause the foregoing to be brought to the attention of the British Government.

To the American Embassy.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

Foreign Office, March 30, 1915.

Your Excellency—I duly received the notes which you were good enough to address to me on the 18th instant transmitting a note verbale from the German Government, in which they protest against the seizure and condemnation of the German steamship Paklat, as being in contravention of Article 4 of Convention No. XI. signed at The Hague in 1907.

So far as his Majesty's Government are aware, judgment on the vessel has not yet been pronounced by the British Prize Court at Hong Kong, before which she was brought for adjudication on Dec. 2 last. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned on the application of the owners of the ship, in order to permit of a full consideration of their contention that she was exempt from condemnation in virtue of the provisions of the Convention quoted above.

His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the ship is liable to condemnation, since Article 4 of the Convention, to which the German Government refer, does not apply to cases such as that now under consideration. This appears to be made clear by the extract from the report on the labours of the Fourth Commission (Sub-Annexe 10 to Protocol of Seventh Plenary Meeting), of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. In the view of his Majesty's Government the conveyance of women and children from a fortress which was about to be besieged (an action which would have the effect of increasing the power of resistance of the fortress) cannot be regarded as a philanthropic mission within the meaning of the article; and it would indeed appear that the Paklat might more properly be considered as being employed on a service connected with the oprations of war, when would, as the report points out, be sufficient to deprive a vessel of any privileges which she might otherwise be entitled to under the article in question. The question whether the ship is exempt from condemnation in virtue of these provisions is, however, essentially one for the Prize Court to determine after due consideration of the circumstances of the case.

DIFFERENCE IN TREAMTENT.

I must confess that I have received the protest of the German Government in this case with considerable astonishment. It will be within your Excellency's recollection that the French vessel Amiral Ganteaume, which was conveying refugees to England, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel some months ago. No opportunity was given to the passengers to escape in the ship's boats, and it was not owing to any act of the commander of the submarine that the lives of all on board were not lost.

I cannot refrain from calling your Excellency's attention to the difference in the treatment accorded to these two vessels. The Paklat was taken into a British port and the refugees on board forwarded to the destination, the vessel being brought for adjudication before a British Prize Court, where the owners are being afforded every opportunity of putting forward their claim to exemption from condemnation; the Amiral Ganteaume was torpedoed at sight, without any regard to the laws of war or the dictates of humanity.

In view of the potest of the German Government, their contention would appear to be that they are entitled to sink without notice a French merchant ship carrying refugees, and at the same time to protest against the validity of the capture of a German ship engaged on a similar earrand being investigated and decided by a Prize Court. I am content to leave this contention further comment.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. GREY.

The Hon. W. H. Page.

PRINCIPLE OF IMMUNITY.

The following is a translation of the enclosure alluded to in the above letter:

Extract from the "Second International Peace Conference, The Hague, 1907 (Acts and Documents: Fourth Commission, Committee of Examination, Annexe A.

"Article 4.—Vessels employed on religious, scientific, or philanthropic missions are likewise exempt from capture."

"The disposition of this article, due, as has been seen, to a proposal of the Italian delegation, is in conformity with a custom of which the expedition of La Perouse constitutes one of the most celebrated precedents.

"The consecration of the principle of this immunity could not possibly give rise to any objections, and it was unanimously adopted.

"It does not appear to be necessary to recite in the text the conditions to which the enjoyment of this immunity is subordinate. It is clear that this favour is only accorded on the condition of not interfering in the operations of the war; to avoid all difficulties the State whose flag is flown by the vessel in question must abstain from involving it in any military service. The favour which is accorded to it confers a sort of neutralisation which should persist until the termination of hostilities, and which is opposed to any change of destination."

COOCH BEHAR PALACE THEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The latest particulars of the Maharani of Cooch Behar's jewels stolen from the palace give the total value at Rs. 406,820. The most important items are the following:—Single row diamond necklace Rs. 60,000; big emerald pendant set in diamonds Rs. 60,000; Diamond ring Rs. 50,000; Emerald drop and diamond brooch Rs. 30,000.

In connection with this theft Mr. C. W. C. Plowden, Inspector General of Police, left Calcutta on Wednesday for Cooch-Behar,

GIVING THE GERMANS THE "LONG HANDLE."

THE JAM SAHIB ON NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Speaking at a patriotic demonstration at Eastbourne during mail week, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, in appealing for more men to come forward, said he was not asking them to do more than he had done himself. It was his privilege on March 10 to be about two miles from Neuve Chapelle, and he could tell them for forty minutes they gave the Germans the "long handle." But it was not for forty minutes that they wanted to give them the "long handle." They wanted to give it them every day, every week, and every month, until they reached Berlin.

MR. C. P. TREVELYAN, M. P.

The Elland Division Liberal Association has decided not to readopt the present Liberal member, Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, because of his attitude towards the war. A committee was appointed to submit names for a possible candidate when the occasion arrived. Reports from all the polling districts were presented at the meeting on April 17, and after these had been considered it was decided that it would be futile to again adopt Mr. Trevelyan as the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Trevelyan has continuously represented the Elland Division for the past 16 years, and was returned in December, 1910, with a majority of 2,046

(Continued from Column 6.)

and twisted by the prevailing winds from the sea.

Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this comparative inaction than the nature of the fighting in progress along the sand dunes farther to the north. Here a desperate struggle at short range continues from day to day, the opposing trenches being situated within a few yards of one another. Here, instead of mud and water, the troops have to endure the wind which blows the sand about in stinging clouds so trying to the eyes as to necessitate the wearing of motor-goggles. Under the restless drifting sand the configuration of the landscape is continually altering, fresh dunes being formed at one point, while they melt away at another. Perhaps the best description of this area of soft-looking shapeless white mounds is that given by a French officer, who compared it to a land of whipped cream.

BATTLE FOR HILL 60.

MOTOR MACHINE GUNS IN ACTION.

A PICTURE OF THE YSER.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following is a descriptive account, communicated by an Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters, of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

On the evening of Saturday, April 17th, an attack was made by us on the enemy's trenches on Hill 60—a commanding point which lies on the north side of the Ypres-Comines railway, about two-and-a-halt miles south-east of Ypres. This spot has frequently been the scene of action, the last occasion being the heavy fighting which occurred some two months ago, from February 14 to 17, during which the summit of the Hill was throughout in the enemy's hands.

Our effort to gain the point began at 7 p.m. on Saturday, when we fired heavily charged mines under the German position, blowing up a length of trench with some 150 men manning it, who nearly all perished. Then, within a few minutes, our infantry rushed the craters in the enemy's line and gained possession of some 250 yards length of the latter. So suddenly was the assault carried out that our troops met with hardly any resistance and sustained very few casualties, securing 15 prisoners, amongst which were two officers. The Germans shortly afterwards opened a heavy fire on the section we had gained, and kept it up throughout the night, but our men held firm, working hard to strengthen the ground they had won and beating off several counter-attacks.

FIERCE SUNDAY FIGHT.

Shortly before 7 on Sunday morning the Germans made their real reply with a determined effort. They assaulted in force, coming on in close formations, and hand-to-hand fighting continued for some time. At this juncture invaluable service was rendered by some of our motor machine-guns which were rushed to the front, and opened fire on the masses coming forward, while our artillery raked their ranks with shrapnel. The counter-attack was beaten off with very heavy loss to the Germans, who, as usual, showed no inclination to accept defeat.

Throughout the whole of Sunday, the 18th, troops continued to be hurried against our trenches, and once, towards evening, some obained a footing on the southern edge of the crest. It was only a momentary advantage, however, for at 6 p.m. our infantry charged with the bayonet, dislodged the Germans from their foothold, and secured the whole position. An hour later the hill was held in strength by us. Further details of this successful operation will be given later. Our casualties, as may be expected from the nature of the fighting, were by this time heavy, but the German losses were far greater. We took some prisoners in the course of the day. The especially stubborn resistance made by the enemy is due to the fact that the position was of value to him, for it commands a large portion of ground to the north as far as Zillebeke.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.

An account has already been given of the British front, showing how the various localities differ; but stronger and perhaps more interesting contrasts are presented by the area to the north of us near the coast. This country is of three different kinds. There is the district immediately north of Ypres; then the inundated region extending to Nieuport; and, finally, the belt of sand dunes close to the sea. The first requires no description, for it presents the usual characteristics of the low-lying districts of Flanders. North of it, at a distance of some eight miles from Ypres, the inundations commence. The flooded area varies in width, but is in general some 2½ to three miles across, except in the neighbourhood of Dixmude, where the ground is somewhat higher and the hostile lines approach one another closely. This town, as is well known, was the scene of terrible fighting in October, and at one time the Germans succeeded in effecting a passage over the Yser to the west of it, but were defeated and driven back into the river with great loss. The place itself is now held by them, but they are unable to debouch from it, since the river crossing is in the hands of the Belgians. South of it the Belgian line runs along the canalized portion of the river; to the north is follows the line of the railway to Nieuport.

When the story of the past few months is recalled, and the actual situation of the Belgian nation is borne in mind, the aspect of this part of the line is strangely impressive. Here, in its entrenchments looking out over the country, once the richest soil in Flanders but now willingly surrendered to the sea, is the Belgian Army, still unvanquished after eight months of war. Behind it stretches only a narrow strip, some 10 miles in extent, of Belgian soil left to defend, and even in that strip there are few villages or towns which have escaped the enemy's fire. Of the more important, Nieuport lies in ruins—latterly 42cm. shells have been raining upon it; Furnes has been battered; historic Ypres has been partially destroyed. As for the villages immediately in rear of the line, they are almost razed to the ground. War has added desolation and horror to the natural melancholy of the country-side, which at all times is of the most dreary character. A dead, wind-swept flat, its only features are the villages, with their tall church steeples, and a few trees, chiefly willows, all bent

(Continued on Column 5.)

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

Mr. Karim Mohamad, M. A., LL.B., Head Master, Junagarh H. School, writes:—

"I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit *i. e.*, Nector of Children"

It is so palatable that children relish it.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As 4

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

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SIGNS OF GERMAN DESPAIR.

"WE ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE PINCH."

SOLDIERS OF SIX WEEKS' TRAINING

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In his dispatch dated April 12, "Eyewitnes's with the British General Head quarters gives some interesting extracts from correspondence found on enemy soldiers. One of these letters reads:—

Neuthal, Posen, March 13.—You ask for B's address; he was in the hospital, but they have just sent him back to the front partly healed. His arm is still swollen, and he cannot use it. Men must be lacking, and they must have urgent need of them to have to send them back in this state. This case is not the only one. I know of one who was wounded in the leg and returned to the front hardly able to walk.

I wrote to you that they would not give bread without a ticket, but now they give neither bread nor ticket, but we are authorised to buy 90 kg. of corn per month. It then has to be ground and comes back to us in a half-crushed state.

Feb. 13, 1915.—We also have prisoners here, English and French who have to make soldiers' pack in a factory.

The war presses on us always more heavily. The poor bakers are the worst off. Cake shops may not bake after the 15th. War bread must be 48 hours old. Each baker may only sell a certain amount, and must bake at stated hours, and not at all at night. The same with the publicans: "chnapps" and liquor may not be sold in the public-houses before 11 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Other foodstuffs are dearer every day, and soon there will be no more meat or bacon. It is to be hoped the war will stop.

GRIEF AND MISERY.

The two following extracts came from Bavaria:—

I believe our happiest days are over; now there is grief and misery everywhere. If only the longed-for peace would come! That is our only wish.

Feb. 2. We are now beginning to feel the pinch of the war. You will have heard already that the dammed English are trying to starve us, and our corn has all been registered. There is said to be only enough for half a pound of bread for each person daily, and that is certainly not much, but we have to put up with it. Let us hope that the tables will be turned on the English. Indeed, it will not be a quick job to starve us out, as we have still a lot of corn and potatoes. We all long for a speedy and honourable peace.

There is a considerable difference between the tone of the above letters and those of an earlier date, which is as the following:—

Netschrau, Nov. 18, 1914:—War is a dreadful thing, but it must be carried through, and I do not doubt our eventual victory, with God's help. But in any case there will be no rest until the English have received their just punishment, for they alone are disturbers of peace. Every soldier will be filled with rage against these hated English swine-dogs, and the latest Army Order of the Bavarian Crown Prince leaves no doubt that the English must be thoroughly whipped. This probably refers to an Army Order to the 6th Army published by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria on Oct. 26, 1914 in which the German troops were exhorted to crush the "hated foe."

Every soldier, be he Saxon or Prussian, Bavarian or Wurtemburger, must carry out this behest, and we here have read with much pleasure of the way you are getting about the English. This rabble will be frightened only when we visit them in their own country, and this will eventually happen, I have not doubt.

SIX WEEKS' TRAINING.

This extract is from the diary of a German Reserve Lieutenant of a regiment which was holding the trenches between St. Yves and Le Gheer in December last. Most of it is now ancient history, but it is a record of impressions from the other side:—

20/10/14—Departure from Zwickau at 6-15 with over 1,200 men. The men were rather undisciplined especially the volunteers and Ersatz reservists with about six weeks' training, above all in the dark; and the idea of obedience is not yet familiar to them. The old soldiers, those who have recovered from their wounds and returned to duty, are no better. On the contrary, they think they have done all they need do. Nevertheless, they mean well and when treated strictly know how to obey. The captains are rather chary of inflicting punishment, and so there is a good deal of swearing and scolding, although some of the junior offices do try to get men more severely dealt with, as a rule in vain. The excess is that this is a large batch of men and that there are too, few non-commissioned officers, and of these not many are reliable or sufficiently trained. They are mostly Landwehr or younger reservists, not active soldiers.

In the Rhine provinces the inhabitants were enthusiastic, in Belgium, especially in the Flemish districts tolerant but in Brussels they are morose and scornful. As they meet you in the street they sometimes make the gesture of cutting throat, your young girls being the worst offenders.

Before and after Brussels it often happened that the children between the ages of six and ten, cried out to us for "bread."

Arrival in Lille at 10 a.m. on 26th; the part of the town near the station in ruins; the inhabitants apathetic; few young people about.

The inhabitants are amiable and timid. A nervous sentry fires at some willow trees, mistaking them for Frenchmen. Another man runs round shouting; "Help Help!" under the impression that he is being shot at. He is shot at, and so are two men who are following him. I out with my revolver—a ridiculous situation! The man who called for help can not be found, the sentry calms down, and the rest of the company clusters round me—indeed a ridiculous situation!

The men are fed very lavishly, and there is much waste of bread and preserved food. The inhabitants go round of a morning collecting it.

WITH THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

NIGHT LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

A FALSE ALARM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following account of the life in the French Artillery trenches is taken from the letter of a French officer:—

There have been many descriptions of life in the trenches at the front where Belgians, English, and French have been for so many weeks, but it is generally that of the infantry, whereas the artillery, though less numerous, have an equally important part to play. Our battery is placed about a mile from the German lines. Beside us are a company of infantry in rest trenches, so we have to count not only with the ordinary foe of artillerymen—shells—but with bullets as well. If you put your head up for a moment a dozen balls whistle round your ears.. The artillery-men have given these bullets a name rather long, but picturesque—"the rapid-flight birds"—while shells are simply called "clients." Since the two months that we have been here every one knows by the sound of a "client" where it will strike. That one is for such and such a village, that for the wood close by, this one is for us. We all retire at once to our holes, for we must keep ourselves intact for the night in case the Boches attack us.

The day that our installation in the front line was decided on we had trenches dug by the engineers for ourselves and our guns, and then we began settling in. Two hours after, a great German shell fell into a newly-made trench and demolished the roof, but without injuring anyone. Then the artillerymen set to work: all the day and all night they collected planks, trunks of trees, and earth, and by the following morning the trenches were shell-proof, and we could take shelter without fear of the door being blown in by an indiscreet "client." But this was not sufficient—the men love their guns, to which they have given names, and they care for them like spoilt children. The gun is the flag of the artillerymen, and it must be protected as well as well as the men. So we begin again collecting great branches of trees and sacks of earth and make niches for Cesar, Cesarine, Zezeth, and Papeiard—the four guns of our battery. The necessary done, we begin to think of the superfluous. Really our trenches are hardly comfortable for sleeping—they would do—but to live in by day we might improve on them. So our brave men set to work again. The entrance to the trench close to Cesar was dug out and enlarged, and a roof of sheet iron and earth provided for our sitting room—shelves were made and seats cut out all round—a table placed in the centre, and a chimney pipe, picked up in a neighbouring village, was converted into a stove. An empty meat tin, three pieces of wire, and a candle—and a hanging lamp was arranged. In this room Cesar's officers and men can sit, eat, read, and write in security from wind, rain, cold, or even bullets and shells. Now every trench has its parlour, and each one tries to do better than his neighbour. It is quite a village—half under ground—in which 30 artillerymen and 10 officers can live peacefully, in spite of the bombardment of the Germans, who know perfectly well where our battery is and do their best to destroy it, but as yet they have not succeeded in hitting a single man.

WHEN NIGHT COMES.

During the day there is nothing to be done; only those guns which are farther off fire. Ours are rarely used except at night, as during the day time the Germans are in their caves. Our men rest. We get up late, take our chocolate—for in the village below there are cows which are milked at early dawn—we make our toilets as best we can—some go to fetch water, others wood, and the cooks prepare our dejeuner—others work to make our home more comfortable. A potato is hollowed out to make a candlestick. A stove is constructed to warm us—our walls are lined with straw to keep out the damp, and the day passes tediously. When night falls "the swift-flight birds" become more numerous. Why the Germans fire so many shots at this hour is a mystery. Perhaps to give themselves courage and keep off the apprehension which the darkness gives them that the trench bayonets are advancing near their trenches. In our battery all is silent. Every one is asleep except the sentinel, whose duty it is to warn the captain if the firing becomes heavier. Now the bullets fly faster the shells join in, and the noise is getting infernal—the captain is roused, for the trenches are so deep that no sound penetrates them. Rising hastily, he listens, and every one is ordered to his post of action. Four shots are launched, four more, again four—and four again—then all is still, as if by magic. It was only a false alarm, and our shells have driven the Boches into the depths of their trenches.

But sometimes things are more serious. It may be a real attack, a desperate attempt by the enemy, who, pushed farther back in the Argonne—indeed, everywhere—are trying again to make a gap in our lines; then the first gunshots do not silence them. The firing goes on increasing in intensity till it becomes a continuous war; the regular crash of the howitzers quickens, and the big gun makes its imperious voice heard; the whole battery fires and covers the entire ground, which is invisible, but well known from having been studied in the day-time. Instructions come by telephone indicating the points where the enemy are massed in the greatest numbers—quick, four more shells in that direction, and again covering ground around the hillcrests, all the roads and the woods. This war of fire lasts for an hour, two hours—never more, sometimes less. Successively the firing ceases, the *mitrailleuses* slow down; one battery is silent, then another, and complete calm reigns again. Once more the Germans have failed, once more two or three regiments are decimated, and by and by, when the sun rises, we shall see the plains anew covered with grey heaps. And we settle down again to watch and wait until the day Joffre will tell us that the time to advance has come at last.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW HACKED TO DEATH.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHOEMAKER.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

The story of a ghastly crime was told in the City Magistrate's Court to-day, when a shoe-maker aged about sixty was charged with having killed his wife and daughter-in-law in his own house at Ghorpadi near the Panch-Howd's mission. The prosecution story, according to the recorded evidence of Mr. Smith, A.S.P., was that the man at four o'clock in the morning of May 1st, becoming infuriated, slew his wife with a "mochi's" knife and then hacked at his daughter-in-law. The wife was killed on the spot but the daughter-in-law who was removed to the Sassoon Hospital was sufficiently alive to have her statements recorded by a magistrate. The alleged murderer at once bolted to a village 28 miles away, but after five days was arrested while resting under a tree with his beard shaved. He made a clean breast of his crime to the Police and attributed it to his wife's obstinacy.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MILL AGENTS

THE DISHONOURED HUNDIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

The two cases of cheating preferred against Rao Bahadur Amarchand and Hindumal Balmukund, who are the agents of the Poona Silk and Cotton Mill and also of the Poona Bank, Ld., were before the City Magistrate to-day. In one case, Dayrem Sheorajilal a coal merchant of Lator charged the accused with cheating in respect of Rs. 37,000 due on a consignment of coal to the mill, the hundis for which amount were dishonoured by the Bombay branch of Hindumal Balmukund and Co.

In the second case another coal merchant of Bombay lodged a complaint before the Magistrate in respect of Rs. 1,500, the hundis for which were dishonoured by the Bombay office of Hindumul Balmukund and Co.

Mr. Ghurwalla bar-at-law applied for an adjournment on behalf of the two accused till Monday, when the merits of both the cases will be argued by him to enable the Magistrate to decide whether a process should be granted or not.

RECORD PRICE FOR A STRAD:

FAMOUS VIOLIN SOLD TWICE FOR A TOTAL OF £3,900.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Amid remarkable enthusiasm, the Stradivarius presented by Lord Newlands to the Red Cross sale realised the magnificent sum of £3,900 at Christie's on April 22: It was sold in the first place to Lady Wernher for £2,500. The generous purchaser offered it for a second auction, and it then went to Mr. Brandt, who had previously advanced the bidding to £2,400 against the original buyer. The sum of £2,500 constitutes a record for such a violin by public auction, although the famous "Emperor" Strad (formerly the property of Mr. George Haddock, the founder of the Leeds College of Music, and now in the possession of Kubelik) has had a greater value set upon it.

In 1907 Dr. Charles Oldham, of Hove, bequeathed to the British Museum four instruments by Stradivari, including the violin named the "Tuscan," which he valued at £3,500. Until April 22, however, £2,000 for the "Messiah" violin, dated 1716, which for fifty years was in the collection of Count Cozio di Salabue, was regarded as the highest price paid for a Stradivarius.

The first bid on April 22, was £200, but this had scarcely been made before an offer of £1,000 was received, the crowded audience applauding the quick rise. It then became a competition between Lady Wernher and Mr. Brandt, advances of £50, being made up to £2,400.. Then Lady Wernher added £100, and the Strad was knocked down to her at £2,500.

The second bidding began at £1,000, and Mr. Brandt then had the satisfaction of securing the violin for £1,400.

A Malacca cane presented by Mr. H. J. Loveday, and given by Thackeray to Dickens, realised 11 guineas, and the gift of Mr. H. B. Irving of a gold match-box, presented to Sir Henry Irving by Prince Galitzin, sold for 25 guineas..

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THE WAR AGAINST WAR.

BY MEN OF NO ACCOUNT.

Are you a merchant, a preacher, a teacher or citizen of any country? If so, you are not permitted to have any voice in the making of war. This should hurt your self-respect almost as much as war affects your purse. Anyway, you are not consulted; you simply don't count. This reflection is only too obvious, and the reasons are set forth at length by Professor Sheldon in his article "The War against War" in "The Forum." It is all a sad confession of failure to millions of Christians to acknowledge that "the will or ambition of some divine-right autocrat, some blood-and-iron statesman or professional militarist" is more powerful than all the prayers of the Churches. Even the business man, with the resources of civilisation at his command, is ignored calmly and impudently because he is too ready to give honour where it is not due, and the price of this self-abasement of free citizens is being paid in blood and tears!

Parliaments are flouted as though they were not, and the old fight against those in authority has to be waged anew. The Professor gives a cue to those who are bewildered in their apparent helplessness:—

"In time of peace prepare for war" has long been the favourite slogan of the militarists, which they have dinned in the ears of the world until it has been deceived into adopting a policy that for years has kept Europe in a nightmare of apprehension, resulting at last in a war of continental proportions. "In time of peace prepare for peace" should be the watchward of all the moral forces of civilisation—the Churches, the school and college, the womanhood of the world, the working classes, and the business and financial interests of all nations."

In recognition of his services at The Hague Peace Conference of 1907, the French Inter-parliamentary Arbitration Group presented M. Leon Bourgeois with a bronze statue by Rodin, symbolising "The Awakening of Humanity." Reviewing the history of the conference. M. Bourgeois said, in accepting the gift, "Let the sceptics laugh; but we who laboured at The Hague as faithful servitors of justice can bear testimony that we heard in the Hall of Knights the whisperings of the Universal Conscience the first slow but regular and distinct beatings of the Heart of Humanity." It remains for the moral forces of the world—hitherto so little used—to swell into trumpet tones these whispers of the Universal Conscience and move the great Heart of Humanity to beat fast and strong or peace and goodwill among men and nations.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

SIR STARR JAMESON'S TRIBUTE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Starr Jameson, who has returned to London from a visit to India, has given an interview to Reuter's representative. In January last, accompanied by Sir Charles Metcalfe, he left London for health reasons. On the outward voyage he passed through the Canal just after the attempted Turkish raid. He travelled extensively in India, and spent some time in Ceylon, and has returned much improved in health. He landed at Marseilles and travelled home through France. Speaking of the situation in India, Sir Starr said: "Except for isolated local raids of no significance the whole of India is perfectly quiet and apparently unaffected by the war. All German propaganda in India has miserably failed. The best spirit prevails everywhere."

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BEATEN TO DEATH.

BRUTAL HANDLING OF BRITISH WOUNDED.

A DIARY OF SHAME.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the course of his despatch dated April 16, "Eye-Witness" present with the General Headquarters of the British Army in France writes:

About midnight on the night of the 12th-13th an airship passed over one town, where it dropped 15 bombs, some of considerable size. Three women and a child were killed and a few horses were injured. It afterwards flew north-west and dropped more bombs without effecting any damage.

On the 13th the enemy's aeroplanes were more active, especially east of Ypres, throwing flares and smoke balls over our trenches which were then subjected to a heavy bombardment by guns and rifle grenades.

On Wednesday, the 14th, the German heavy artillery shelled Cuinchy severely, but otherwise the day passed uneventfully. About midnight on the night of the 14th-15th the enemy exploded a mine close to our trenches near St. Eloi, causing a few casualties; and early on the following morning we fired one opposite Cuinchy, blowing up a portion of the hostile trenches.

The action of our trench mortars has lately been very effective. A few days ago the Saxons opposite the centre of the line put up a national flag in front of their trenches, probably in the hope of luring our men over a mine or in front of a waiting machine gun in an attempt to take away the flag at night. A better way was found. Our men hoisted the Union Jack in front of our own line and knocked the enemy's flag down with a shot of a trench mortar. Prisoners express great respect for our artillery, especially for our field guns, whose shrapnel bursts at exactly the right height above the target.

IRON CROSSES DESPISED.

In speaking of their own army, prisoners state that the shortage of regular officers and the promotion of "one year volunteers" has led to a great deterioration in the quality of the junior officers, many of whom the soldiers regard with secret contempt. The whole sale distribution of Iron Crosses, it appears, has caused the decoration to be despised by the fighting troops. One man said that it was given as a matter of course to regimental sergeant-majors and to "fawning deadheads" on the lines of communication who had never even heard the sound of a bullet, and that 30,000 had been distributed before the fall of Liege. The Kaiser and Hindenburg are still popular heroes, but the Crown Prince has lost caste.

Some information has been obtained regarding the British prisoners from the point of view of the German private soldier. They are described as being very proud and obstinate, and refusing to work like others of the Allied prisoners in factories or mines. They are apparently not allowed to work in the fields, even if they are willing to do, for fear of their making a concerted attempt to escape. On this account also they are kept more strictly guarded than the others and are more harshly treated.

PRISONERS DYING OF HUNGER.

According to civilians who have come in from Lille, the British prisoners who are kept in the citadel are enduring great hardships, being insufficiently fed and having been deprived of their greatcoats.

The following extract from the letter of a French civilian who has recently returned from captivity in Germany is not cheerful reading:

Of the 120,000 civilians taken into Germany and of our soldiers taken prisoners, more than a quarter will die of hunger and privations before six months; the remainder will suffer for the rest of their lives from the horrors of this captivity. You can tell the soldiers that I would wish them death rather than captivity in Germany.

In view of the false accusations which have recently appeared in the enemy newspapers regarding the conduct of the British at Neuve Chapelle the following extract from the diary of a German officer, dated Dec. 19, 1914, descriptive of the conduct of his own men on a former occasion, is of more than ordinary interest:

The sight of the trenches and the fury—not to say the bestiality—of our men in beating to death the wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing.

The writer of this was in the 13th Regiment, 13th Division of the 7th German Corps. Another extract from a letter referring to this same fight on Dec. 19 mentions that some of the English, being surrounded, surrendered after a most gallant resistance. The writer adds:

"But they got mercy! The rifle butts were turned round and we went for them and made the sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken."

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Continued on 6th Column.

THE GLORY THAT WAS PERSIS.

VISCISITUDES OF THE EMPIRE.

ISLAM AS A MORAL REGENERATOR.

When one looks at Modern Persia, 'torn by factions, infested with brigands, deluded by political visionaries, squeezed between foreign Powers, even partitioned into spheres of influence, and at the most a big desert surrounded by rocky mountains, "a land where no water is," one is apt to forget that it once meant an empire which stretched from the Indus to the Danube, from the Oxus to the Nile, and that where the sound of British guns is now heard in the Narrows a "Great King" once sat on a marble throne at Abydos and poured a libation from a gold cup into the Hellespont as the Persian "Immortals" led the way across the bridge of boats to the conquest of Athens writes "The Times" reviewer of Lt.-Col. P. M. Sykes's "A History of Persia" (2 vols. Macmillan). It may seem strange to find in a history of Persia a criticism of the fatal strategy which led to the sacrifice of an important detachment at Thermopylaae without materially delaying the enemy's advance but it is all part of Persian history. Alexander the Great was King of Persia, and according to Persian legend a Persian by birth, and from a Persian centre he spread yet wider the empire which Darius the Great a hundred and fifty years before had made the greatest that the world had yet seen. Yet further back what was Elam but a Persian Power? So Colonel Sykes argues, and his comprehensive view coincides with the pentecostal audience of "Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia"—only "the parts about Cyrene" fall outside.

The Semites had held sway in the Babylonian and Assyrian empires until they were succeeded by the Aryans of Media and Persia. They in their turn were dominated by a Turanian race until, in the third century A.D., the Aryans reasserted their supremacy. For a period of four centuries the splendid Aryan dynasty of the Sasanians was paramount, but it grew weak and decrept . . . and fell, albeit not without a gallant struggle, at Cadesia. On that stricken field the power passed again to the Semites, some twelve centuries after the fall of Nineveh."

Since the Arab conquest thirteen more centuries have elapsed, in which the predominance in Persia has passed from Arabs to Persians, Turks, Mongols, Persians, Afghans, and finally Turks again; for the position of the present Kajar dynasty is theoretically that of usurpers, although in practice they were absolute monarchs until the mystic word "Constitution' was in Persia."

In writing a history which includes not only what is generally known as Persia but everything connected with or contributing to Persia, from the earliest Babylonian dynasties down to the "Constitution" of 1906—a matter of, say, seven thousand years—Colonel Sykes is undoubtedly ambitious; but his object was to make his work "as far as possible self-contained and complete," in order that his readers, "especially fellow-officials serving in Persia and adjoining countries," where books of reference are scarce, may not be puzzled by allusions which they cannot trace. This ideal of completeness leads him to the beginnings of all movements. The invasion of Alexander implies an account of the rise of Macedon; the Arab conquest requires a biography of the prophet of Islam; the differences with Byzantium call even for a discussion of Monophysis; each new factor in Persian history has to be introduced and explained. The result is not only a history of Persia, in the ordinary acceptation, such as never before existed, but a comprehensive history of the Middle and Near East from the earliest times, set forth in lucid order and in vigorous and often eloquent English.

LITERATURE AND ART.

No one man could survey this immense field at first hand from the original sources. Such a work must necessarily be a compilation, and everything depends upon the choice of authorities and the judgment with which they are used. Among the reputed sayings of the Caliph Ali is one which lays down that learning without common sense is of no avail. Whilst showing considerable Oriental learning and a wide knowledge of the best authorities Colonel Sykes never loss sight of this maxim: his common sense is conspicuous. At the same time, not being equally master of all the many subjects which come within his purview, he is necessarily to some extent at the mercy of his authorities, in this sense—that when he has really first-rate historians to follow, as in the Greek and Macedonian periods, his history is far more cohesive and interesting than when he has to deal with such arid and impossible subjects as the Parthian dynasty, or when he has to rely upon translations of Arabic and Persian sources, which have never yet been handled by a great historian. He might have made the later period more interesting—as a Persian scholar—if he had followed Prof. Browne in quoting stories from the Oriental chroniclers and poets, but this would have swelled his already massive volumes to an impracticable bulk. As it is, he has some very interesting and suggestive chapters on Persian literature and art at different periods. His object was, as we understand, not to write a final history of any one period, but to give an accurate and vivid summary of the whole course of history in which Persia played a part. In this he has achieved a remarkable success. We have read his work straight through from beginning to end with unfailing interest, and we are struck no less by its scrupulous fidelity to the best, or, at any rate, the accepted authorities, than by the coherent unity of its design, and, with some exceptions the due proportion of its parts; whilst the author's eye to dramatic and characteristic scenes and his appreciation of military and strategical situations are everywhere apparent.

ZOROASTRIAN INFLUENCES.

It is true he cannot be acquitted of partiality, for he has lived so long among the Persians and acquired so remarkably the Persian point of view that he is quite consciously biased in favour of Aryan as against Semitic or Turanian ideas. He turns with joy from the Parthians—and we agree with him—to the glorious reign of Shapur the Persian Sasanian, and it is with equal satisfaction that he narrates the predominance of Persian ideas under Mamun over the crude notions of the Arabs, to whose poetical genius, far transcending anything Persian, he pays no tribute. Yet he can be generous in his praise of Islam, as a wonderful agent in raising the moral standard, though it is clear that his sympathies are with the old Persian religion of Zoroaster, on which he thinks "it is very difficult to improve." It is a strong testimony to the power of Islam that (in a modified and mystical form, it is true) it should have rapidly and completely dominated Iranian conviction, so that the Avesta is now reverenced, and scarcely understood, only in two or three places in Persia. In the same way, though naturally revolted by Mongolian barbarism, Colonel Sykes devotes appreciative notices to the wise and tolerant rule of some of the Mongol Khans of Persia, such as Abaga and Ghazan, and pays a fine tribute to the great genius of Tamerlane, ending with the words, "I count it a special privilege to have visited the tomb of this great maker of history, where he lies (at Samarcand) with his relatives and his spiritual leader, and is still known as 'The Amir.' "

No one knows, or loves, Persia better than Colonel Sykes, and his intimate acquaintance with its geographical and climatic conditions, which, as he truly says, have exerted a dominating influence upon its history, enables him to explain and illustrate campaigns and dynastic changes as one less well informed in local characteristics could have explained them. The extraordinary isolation of Persia, due to her mountain barriers, and the isolation of one part from another, due to the great desert and to the varieties of climate, are well brought out in every phase of the history. The fact that Persians of the plateau cannot live either in the Caspian forest land or in the *Garmsir* of the torrid south explains the diversities of race and the separation of minor dynasties; and the horror which nearly all Persians, like Hafiz, have of the sea, joined to their incompatibility with the heat of the Persian Gulf, is a sufficient reason for the rarity of their attempts at maritime expeditions. Of the climate of the great port of Basra, which called forth Lord Hardinge's recent eulogy, Colonel Sykes has extremely unfavourable memories; but one must not forget that the Viceroy visited it in the cold season. The illustrations and maps of these two noble volumes are superb.

AFTER A ZEPPELIN RAID.

Photo by "Central News."

An unexploded fire bomb which was recovered from the River Blackwater. The Sergeant, who took possession of it, is seen showing it to a youngster.

ESTATE MANAGER SHOT DEAD.

CRIME IN TANGAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

News was received at Mymensingh yesterday that Babu Ramani Mohun Mazumdar, Manager of Gayhatin estate in Tangail, was shot dead on Wednesday. No political significance is attached to the outrage.

A fire broke out in Rangoon on Thursday in one of the bunkers of the Asiatic Steamer Raja, while the steamer was alongside the Godwin Road jetty. Not much damage was done. By the combined efforts of Captain Maclaren and the chief officer the danger of the fire spreading to the cargo in No. 3 hatch was avoided.

BRITAIN'S AIMS ACHIEVED.

GERMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A highly symptomatic and, for that reason, very noteworthy contribution to the now (in Germany) much-debated question on the "principal" enemy has been made by Count Monts, a former Ambassador in Rome, and one of Germany's most eminent diplomatists, in an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt." Count Monts sets out to discuss the "war aims" of Germany's opponents, and brushing aside not only Belgium, but also France, "whose measure of gain and of loss will be determined by England," concentrates his attention upon England:

What is Britain's aim in the war? We have to consider here the double basis of English policy, which is both a European and a universal one, embracing the whole world. As regards Europe, it is always England's principle to maintain the balance of power, that is not to allow any one Power to become too strong. . . It was especially the (German) Fleet which was to her a nightmare. In all fairness it must be recognised that Albion's great interests in all parts of the world and her communication with the Colonies could only be secured by an efficient and great Navy not tied to the home waters.

ENGLAND'S MOTIVE.

But though the fear of the growing German navy may thus have contributed to England's participation in the war—especially in view of "the numerous incautious rhetorical utterances on the German side"—nevertheless Count Monts does not regard this factor as being responsible for England's hostility, since a peace party existed even in the Cabinet. In his opinion, England's chief motive in joining the war was her unwillingness to see Belgium and France crushed—"an object which is now regarded by her as being to an extent attained." Moreover she has at her disposal valuable Colonial compensations which she can offer during the peace negotiations for total or partial evacuation of the northern French and Belgian territories by the enemy.

"FOR WHOSE GOOD IS IT?"

Yet another object aimed at by England has also been attained: "the exhaustion for many years to come of the German industrial and commercial rival and his ejection from the most important oceanic positions." Thus England may feel satisfied:

The Englishman is, above all, a business man. He will say to himself that a fight to a finish would always be a bad stroke of business—especially against such a strong and solvent rival as Germany. Such a fight will only redound to the advantage of third parties—in the first instance, America and Japan. From a military point of view, too, the crushing of Germany would be no absolute advantage, as the profit therefrom will flow into Russia's pocket. Russia will then, together with her French satellite, dominate the Continent, and the German devil will have been driven out by the Russian Beelzebub.

The article means, in plain language, that Germany must not dream of any conquests, but must, in view of the position, be satisfied with a restoration of the status quo ante bellum (including the evacuation of Belgium and France). Coming, as it does, from the lips of one of the most authoritative and thoughtful diplomatists of Germany, this suggestion is really remarkable, and possesses, as we said at the beginning, a high symptomatic value.

WINNING THE WAR.

STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATION

THE ALLIES' HOLD ON LAND AND WATER.

The basis of a plan of campaign is the choice of an objective, writes Professor Stephen Wilkinson in the "Westminster Gazette." You want to knock the enemy down, and the question is where you are to hit him. In maritime warfare there is no doubt about the answer. You strike at the enemy's warships, because when they have been destroyed he can fight no longer. Your navy, after that, is the monarch of all it surveys, because its right there is none to dispute, so that after the enemy's navy has been destroyed the victorious navy is said to have the command of the sea. In principle it is the same on land. If your army can destroy the enemy's army it can then move about his country freely and do whatever it likes. But an army is not so easily destroyed as a navy. When two squadrons meet at sea the weaker one is very quickly annihilated, and any ships that escape must usually seek the shelter of a fortified harbour or neutral port. Even in an encounter between equal fleets one or the other soon establishes a superiority which ends with the destruction of the other unless it is able to escape. On land the destruction of an army is thought a very great feat, and is rarely achieved. Napoleon accomplished it at Ulm by forcing Mack to surrender, and at Jena-Auerstadt by beating the Prussians when his own army was between them and Berlin Moltake in 1870 destroyed two French armies, one at Sedan by surrounding it and forcing it to surrender, the other at Metz by a long siege. After that he had to fight only new levies. They had little chance of beating the trained Prussian Army, but they impeded its movements, and limited the extent and thoroughness of its command of the land. A fleet moves forty times as fast as an army, so that its power at sea once the enemy's navy has been destroyed is greater than that of a victorious army on land. But in both sorts of war the process is the same; you first aim at the enemy's forces, and when you have destroyed them you are master of the board.

THE FLEETS.

The stronger fleet or army wants as soon as possible to get at the enemy in order to destroy him; wants to deliver a blow that shall be, in the language of the ring, a knock-out. That being the case, the weaker fleet or army wants to put off the encounter until the chances have become favourable to it. How is the weaker side to put off the fight? At sea, by avoiding an encounter; a weaker fleet does not go to sea, but keeps in a safe place, either a fortified harbour or a sea inaccessible to its adversaries. So long as it can keep safe it may hope that there will be a future opportunity for it to act. The intervention of other Powers or of accidents or the mistakes of the enemy may bring about a weakening of the stronger fleet.

On land an army can avoid battle by retreating. It can also delay the enemy's movements by the sacrifice of some of its force. For on land a small force using the shelter of the ground can for a time fight a large one. If the shelter is of the best, that provided by great obstacles covered by the fire of heavy guns, as in the case of a fortress, a small force may resist a large one for weeks or months. Accordingly the main avenues of approach for hostile force by land are protected by fortresses, to retreat is to give the enemy the command of so much of our land as we abandon; there are therefore limits to this method of putting off the struggle. On land the weaker force can adopt the defensive; that is, can await attack in a prepared position which enables it to resist attack even by a much larger force. In this way it can gain time, and to gain time is always the purpose of defence. So soon as an army is ready to seek the decision, that is to try to deal the enemy a knockout blow, it attacks. The adversary may then seek the aid of defence positions. But the assailant, if he can, avoids them; he will do better if he can go round them and attack the enemy from behind, or along some direction in which few or no preparations have been made. For when you have fortified a position you want the enemy to attack you there, and it is a good rough rule not to do what the enemy wants. When you attack you keep your plan secret and move quickly in order if possible to surprise the enemy, that is, to give him no time to prepare his defence at the point where your blow will fall.

ALLIES' INTEREST IN HASTENING DECISION AT SEA.

When the war began the Allied navies were much stronger than those of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It was for the Allies' interest to hasten the decision at sea; that of Germany and Austria-Hungary to postpone it. Accordingly the German and Austro-Hungarian fleets have avoided battle, which the Allied navies have been unable to bring on. The Austro-Hungarian fleet shelters itself at Pola, the German fleet in the water area protected by the fortified islands of the coast; while the Kiel Canal enables it to move at will from the estuary of the Elbe to the Baltic or back again.

This safety of the German fleet is due to the fortifications of Heligoland and of the adjacent coast, which can hardly be prudently attacked by fleets alone, fortifications not being the proper objective of a fleet. The attack on them is the business of armies rather than of navies, though a fleet may co-operate with an army in the reduction of a fortress. Accordingly the Allies have not attempted attack upon Pola or upon Heligoland and the system, of fortresses of which it is a part. The attack on the defences of the Dardanelles is due to political motives. Its success must lead to consequences so important that the effort is held to be worth making. But it probably requires the co-operation of an army with the fleet, and may therefore take some time for its attainment.

There is a difference between that sort of defence which consists in postponing the fight—the plan adopted by the German and Austro-Hungarian navies—and that which consists in resisting attack. This second or fighting defence is peculiar to land war; it consists in using the shelter of the ground of a chosen and prepared position. At sea, away from the coast, there are no positions and in a fight on the open sea both sides set to work in the same fashion; there is no advantage of ground; each side at the same time attacks the enemy and defends itself.

REASON FOR THE PAUSE.

The object of defence either in postponing the fight or in using the shelter of a position is to gain time. Accordingly time tells against the side which is acting on the offensive. It might seem then that the assailant would never pause in his efforts, for he wants a decision in his favour, and the motive that urges the defender to postpone it urges him to hasten it. But this apparent opposition of interests is neutralised by the advantage of good positions, which cannot be attacked with prospect of success except by forces much stronger than those of the defencer. The defence may be strong enough to resist attack, yet not strong enough to attempt it themselves. This is the reason of the apparent pause in the Western theatre of war since the great attacks of the Germans near Ypres. The Germans have made a great effort to crush the Russians, and have therefore been content with the defensive in the West. But the Allies, though strong enough to defend their line, were not ready in strength sufficient to deliver a crushing blow. That has to come. It is not by gradually pressing the German army back through Belgium, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine that the Allies can obtain the command of the land, but only by the destruction of the German armies. That requires on either front great blows, delivered by the co-operation of all the armies engaged, blows well thought out, directed not at gaining a certain area of ground, but as making an end of a certain mass of combatants, at the destruction, by killing, wounding, and capture, of one or other of the German armies in the field. Such a blow will be sudden and swift. The public at home will have, it is to be hoped, no hint of it in advance. Nor will the cause be helped by any speculations as to how it may be done. It is a matter of generalship.

Meantime, the Russians having taken Przemysl are vigorously fighting the enemy along the line of the Carpathian mountains. The Russians hold the crest of the mountains for twenty or thirty miles on each side of the Dukla Pass. The rest of the range, about two hundred miles as far as Roumanian border, is held by the Austrians, who have an army north of the range in Eastern Galicia, and in Bukowina, confronting the Russians. This Austrian army, presumably supplied by railways, has to depend on the lines from Delatyn, through Marmarossziget to Huszth, from Stryi by Munkacs to Csap, and from Sambor by the Uszek Pass to Csap. If the Russians were able to push forward across the Dukla and neighbouring passes, and then to move towards Csap. Munkacs and Huszth, they would cut all the lines of supply for the Austrians north of the Carpathians, and that Austrian army, pressed on its front, and with an enemy in its rear, would be in a most difficult position. It is worth observing that the Carpathians are wholly inhabited by Slavs—by Ruthenians in the East and by Poles or Slovaks in the West the point of juncture being about the Uszok Pass. These Slavs reach down to the plain, the northern border of Magyar speech and race being the line Pressburg, Kaschau, Munkacs. At Kaschau the Russians would be only a hundred and fifty miles from Budapest, and Kaschau is not fifty miles from the portion of the crest of the Carpathians which they already hold. The Russians therefore have both a strategical and a political reason for trying to drive the Austrians out of the Carpathians, for that would bring them into possession of a large tract of Slav country and would directly menace the great plain which is the real Magyar country.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 1st May 1915, are less by Rs. 17,46,275 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting: soap boiling: brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required: since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel (4)

NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

MR. ASQUITH AT NEWCASTLE.

A STIRRING APPEAL AND A DEFENCE.

The great meeting of workers engaged in the output of munitions of war which the Prime Minister addressed on April 20 in the Palace Theatre at Newcastle was dominated by the words "Deliver the goods."

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Asquith who on rising to address the large gathering was received with enthusiastic cheering said:—

I have come here to-night to speak not only to the men of Newcastle and Tyneside, but through them to the workers on the whole of the North-East Coast, in Northumberland, in Durham, and in Yorkshire. If you ask why I am here my answer is that in no other area in the British Empire—not even in Flanders or in France—are our national fortunes, our success in the greatest struggle in which we have ever been engaged, more intimately bound up with the efforts and energies, with the patriotism and the self-devotion of those who, like you, are specially called by the supreme exigencies of the time and by your own capacity and opportunities to render your best service to the State.

I have not come here, let me say at the outset, as the mouthpiece either of apology or of panic. (Cheers.) There is, in my judgment, not the least ground either for the one or for the other. We are now in the ninth month of the most momentous war in the history of the world. On the material side the forces, actual or potential, arranged against one another are unexampled in number and in equipment. Nor, vast as they are, are they in any sense disproportionate to the moral issues which are at stake. (Cheers.) This war was not of our seeking. Foreseeing something at any rate of its far-reaching and world-shaking possibilities, we did our utmost up to the last moment to prevent this outbreak and to narrow its dimensions. As soon as these efforts, steadily and persistently pursued, were proved to be unavailing, the moment it became clear to the world that we were confronted with the insensate ambition and the matured and calculated designs of a Power which set at defiance the public law of Europe and menaced the free development of all that was hopeful and progressive in its constitutent States, whether great or small, this country realized the magnitude and the gravity of the part that the people of these islands and our Empire were called upon to play. Our honour, our security, our most glorious traditions, our best hopes, our most cherished ideals—all these were put in issue, and history will record that without an instant's hesitation the challenge was taken up, and with a unanimity and an enthusiasm which can hardly be paralleled in the annals of the world. The forces moral and material of the whole Empire rallied to the defence of as great and as worthy a cause as has ever been submitted to arbitrament of arms. (Cheers.)

THE WHOLE NATION AT WAR.

Nor is there, to my eyes at any rate, any sign that in any quarter of the King's Dominions there has been during these long months a flagging of the national spirit (Cheers.) This war is not a spectacular contest, full of dramatic incidents and surprises. It is being fought under conditions, strategic, mechanical, scientific, which do not, except at rare moments—as, for instance, the other day at Neuve Chapelle (cheers)—lend themselves so readily, as did the clash and the glitter of the battlefields of the past, to picturesque treatment from the onlooker here, as from the combatant in the field, it calls for an almost unlimited exercise of the rarest and most difficult of all the virtues, the virtue of patience. (Cheers.) But it has this further peculiarity, so far as we in Great Britain are concerned. The demands which it makes upon us for men and for material are on so vast a scale that it may be said, without substantial exaggeration, that the whole nation is taking part in the war.

That is not all. The war, as I said a moment ago, is a war not only of men but of material. The equipment of a modern Navy and Army is urgently more complex and costly. The new services which have to be provided for are more numerous and more exacting. The expenditure of ammunition is immeasurably more rapid, more vast than has ever been the case before. The miner, the shipbuilder, the engineer, the iron and textile worker, the railwayman, the docker, every one who contributes, whether by brain or by muscle, to maintaining and increasing the supply of munitions upon which the efficiency of the fighting forces depends, is in as true a sense as any of our gallant sailors and soldiers a patriot and a combatant. (Cheers.) I repeat, this is the nation's war, and no man among us in this vast audience, or among the millions of our fellow-countrymen outside—no man among us is worthy of the name of British citizen who is not taking his part in it. (Cheers.)

It is this aspect of our common duty which I wish to-night to press upon you and upon my fellow-countrymen outside.

NO REMISSNESS.

We need the same spirit, yielding a like fruit, in that other and not less important department of the war with which we here are specially concerned to-night. Let one thing be clearly understood. I am not here either to asknowledge or to impute remissness. I do not believe that any Army or Navy has ever either entered upon a campaign or been maintained during a campaign with better or more adequate equipment. (Cheers.) I saw a statement the other day that the operations not only of our Army but of our Allies were being crippled, or at any rate hampered, by our failure to provide the necessary ammunition. There is not a word of truth in that statement. (Loud cheers.) I say there is not a word of truth in that statement, which is the more mischievous because, if it were believed, it is calculated to dishearten our troops, to discourage our Allies, and to stimulate the hopes and the activities of our enemies. Nor is there any more truth in the suggestion that the Government, of which I am the head (cheers), have only recently become alive to the importance and the urgency of these matters. On the contrary, in the earliest days of the war, when some of our would-be instructors were thinking of quite other things, they were already receiving our anxious attention, and as far back, I think, as the month of September, I appointed a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Lord Kitchener (cheers), to survey the situation from this point of view—a Committee whose labours and inquiries resulted in a very substantial enlargement both on the field and of machinery of supply.

Nor, again, is it true or fair to suggest that there has been anything in the nature of a general slackness in this branch of industry on the part of either employers or employed, (Cheers.) I am told on the best authority that the main armament firms register the very high average figure of from 67 to 69 hours per week per man. (Cheers.)

THE REAL CAUSES OF URGENCY.

No, the urgency of the situation—and, as I shall show, the urgency is great—can be explained without any resort to recrimination or to blame. It is due, in the main, to two very obvious causes. It is due, first of all, to the unprecedented scale upon which ammunition on both sides has been, and is being, expended. It not only goes far beyond all previous experience, but it is greatly in advance of the forecasts of the best experts. It is due, next, to the shortage of skilled labour in the trades most closely concerned, which in turn, arises partly from the success of Army recruiting, partly from the multiplication of plant and machinery. Let me by way of illustration, and of illustration only, refer for a moment to the allied industry of coalmining, in which you here are so closely and so vitally interested. No less than 217,000 coalminers have enlisted since the war began (cheers)—20 per cent. of the total number and nearly 50 per cent. of the miners of military age. What a splendid record for a trade (Cheers.)

There has been an influx, not to fill, but to help to fill the gaps—there has been an influx of some 70,000 men from other industries, many of them, of course, quite inexperienced and unskilled, and the shortage of men is still 14 per cent. on the former numbers. The result—and it is not surprising—is a diminution of about 12 per cent. per month of the normal output, consequence of the war, risen above the normal level. These are very remarkable figures, and I would venture, if I may in passing, to appeal to the miners who remain in the pits to rival the patriotism of their fellows who have gone or are going to the front, by regularity of attendance, and, if possible, by increased output. They are serving their country, let them remember, just as well at the coal face in Northumberland or Durham as if they were lying in the trenches in Flanders or in France. It was in view of these considerations that Parliament has recently, under the Defence of the Realm Act, entrusted the Government with powers in regard to what I may call the munition industries; powers which they are anxious, if they can, to exercise without compulsion, and in the closest co-operation with both employers and employed. (Cheers.)

THE THREE SACRIFICES.

Now let me say this. If the co-operation is to be effective, it must be recognised that it involves a certain amount of give and take: what I may call a mutuality of sacrifice between the three parties concerned—the men, the masters, and taxpayers. Each of these must be willing, and the experience we have so far leads us to believe that they will show themselves willing to make the special sacrifice which is its appropriate contribution to the common burden of the war. What are those sacrifices? They may, I think, be summarised under three heads: limitation of profits, the temporary suspension of restrictive rules and customs, and the provision of reasonable compensation in cases of proved injury or loss. (Hear, hear.) The first, you observe, falls upon the employer, the second upon the men, especially upon those men who are members of trade unions, and the third upon the State.

I am not one of those, if there be such, who think that in these matters the Trade Unions have been pursuing chimeras or indulging in a passion for domineering and restrictive regulation. I believe, on the contrary, that the great bulk, I won't say all—many of them are much open to argument—but the great bulk of the rules and customs which they have adopted as the fruit of long experience are justified by that experience, and have tended not to diminish, but increase, the output of our industries. But we are living in exceptional times. We have to meet a special emergency, and you may be sure they will not be prejudicing the interests of their Unions or the cause which the Union represents if they consent, so long as those critical conditions prevail, to a temporary waiver and suspension of those customs and rules.

And as to the last of my three heads, in regard to compensation, which is where the State comes in, I wish to make it clear that it is our intention, in cases of firms who, without default of their own, under the powers of the new law are made to suffer, as, for instance, by the transfer of their labour elsewhere, or by their inability to carry out civil contracts through the conversion of their works to the supply of the needs of the State; I say I wish to make it clear that such cases as those should, in our judgment, receive prompt and equitable consideration. (Cheers). As a rule it is hoped that such cases can be settled by agreement and at once. Where this is impossible they will be adjudicated upon without delay by the tribunal which the Government has set up.

Now I have said so much as to sacrifice, but you may say to me: What do you propose to do and what do you ask us to do? Well, here again, I will try and be, if I can, both brief and clear.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

There is not a single naval or military authority among us who, in view of our proximate and prospective requirements, does not declare that a large and rapid increase in the output of munitions has become one of the first necessities of the State. (Hear, hear.) Lord Kitchener says so; Lord Fisher, I know, would say so; Sir John French has said so. Now it is here that, with the advice and co-operation of its local committee, every industrial area can give its help. Let me congratulate you here for having set an example to the rest of England in the committee which you have set up and which has already begun effective and successful work. It consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and employed and of gentlemen who are delegates and have the authority of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Home Office, and Board of Trade; and, I think, here in Newcastle a representative also of the Chamber of Commerce, the whole presided over, most fitly, by the Chief Magistrate of your city.

Now I hear the best reports already of the success which is attending even the earlier operations of this committee. They are devoting themselves, and most properly, if I may say so, to bringing in skilled labour to fill the vacant places in the great armament works with which you here are so familiar, and I am told this is a most important fact, and one which ought to be known to the public at large. Every new skilled labourer brought into these works and for these purposes means something like four unskilled labourers who are brought in to assist and complete his work.

A thousand skilled labourers means 4,000 unskilled, and you would have an addition of 5,000 men to the working staff of one of these great factories, all concentrated upon the work which the State most needs, and upon which our armies depend. There are, of course, difficult questions of administration and of detail which must necessarily arise in the carrying out of such work. For instance, how are you to house the men who are brought in from the outside? I believe your committee here has already grappled with that question, and has made adequate arrangements, so far as they can foresee, for the billeting of the new labour which may come amongst you. But what I want to impress upon you is that all that requires local co-operation, local knowledge, local zeal, and local energy, and these things only the patriotism of the locality, working in harmony and in conjunction with the representatives of the great Departments, can effectively supply. (Cheers.)

THE NAVY'S APPEAL.

The Navy joins with the Army in making this appeal. Ships' engines newly delivered must be just as important to the welfare and the safety of the State as a prompt and an adequate supply of shells. The first deficiency to be made good, as I have said, is that of skilled labour in the factories which are already engaged in the production of munitions. Men should be taken away from civil to State contracts. Amongst State contracts men should be taken away from the less to the more urgent, and men should be drafted in from the outside, so that all plant is kept running full time on Government work. That is the first thing to do; the next that they run closely into one another, then still further to broaden the basis of production by utilising works which are at present devoted to other purposes for the manufacture of munitions and their component parts. (Cheers.)

I state my own firm conviction when I say that if the industrial and productive resources of the country are once organised and mobilised on these lines, there can be little doubt that in the words of the inspiring message you sent me from here a few days ago, and which I see before my eyes in front of the gallery there, "Masters and men together will deliver the goods." (Cheers.) This, then—and I give the answer to the question I put a few moments ago—this, then, is what, in the name of your King and your country, we ask you to do—to deliver the goods. The appeal is made not to one class more than to another, but to every man individually who, has to render his account to his fellow-countrymen, to his children and to his own conscience for the part which he played, for the share of the common burden which he took upon his own shoulders, when the fortunes not only of Great Britain, but of European freedom were at stake. (Cheers.)

We have been spared in this country, thank Heaven! the ravages and the devastation which have brought home the dire realities of modern warfare to our gallant Allies in France, in Belgium, in Russia and Serbia; but we are contributing day by day of our best blood to their cause and ours.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Only this last week we have seen cut short on the battlefield a young life which promised to carry on worthily and well the great traditions of an illustrious name. He and such as he will not have died in vain if their example fires us, who perforce remain at home, with the same spirit of manful, honest, unostentatious, self-sacrificing work to supply, in these times of stress, our country's needs; we may show a heroism as real, a patriotism as deep as theirs who are every day hazarding their lives in the fighting line. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith resumed his seat after having spoken for forty minutes.

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ITALY AND THE SOUTHERN SLAVS.

A THORNY PROBLEM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson writes to "The Times" as follows:—

Sir,—The telegram from your Rome correspondent published in "The Times" of last Tuesday seems to indicate that Italy covets the whole eastern coast of the Adriatic, including the provinces of Dalmatia, whose population is as Slav in character and sentiment as the population of Serbia or of Russia herself. Indeed, it is safe to say that there is no part of Europe where it would be easier to draw a frontier which should satisfy the often conflicting claims of geography and race than in those provinces where Slav and Italian meet. Italy's claim to replace Austria on the eastern Adriatic cannot be realized unless she annexes at least a million Slavs. As it is just these very Slavs among whom the movement for Southern Slav unity is strongest, it is obvious that Italy would be undertaking a thorny and highly dangerous task. As long ago as 1880 only 27,000 persons returned themselves as Italians in the Dalmatian census, and by 1900 that number had sunk to 15,279; the remaining 96 per cent. were Serbo-Croats. Even extreme Irredentists, while arguing that the Austrian statistics have been doctored in a Slav sense do not venture to claim more than 10 per cent. of the population as Italian, instead of the official 3.1 per cent. There never were any Italians in the villages and country districts; and to-day Zara is the only town where the Italian element is not a negligible quantity.

Venetian and Florentine culture have played a great part in Dalmatia, as the architectural gems which stud her coast towns eloquently prove; and it was from Italy—not the apt pupil of Prussian "Realpolitik," but the ever-glorious Italy of Carducci's "Pochi e forti"—that the Croat and Serb leaders in Dalmatia took their inspiration, alike in political thought and literature. To-day their chief aim is an intimate understanding between Slavs and Italians, as the sole basis upon which they can hope to resist the German "Drang nach Osten"; and it is no secret that if their dream of unity should be realized, the Italian language will be made an obligatory subject in all the schools along the coast. But this understanding cannot be purchased at the expense of national suicide; and it must be remembered that in Dalmatia, side by side with the Italian tradition, there is an equally strong tradition of Slavonic culture, dating backwards for 1,000 years. The Glagolitic or ancient Slavonic rite has never lost its place in many of the churches of the Dalmatian islands and mainland. Dalmatia has produced many of the masterpieces of Serbo-Croat literature. Their earliest epic poet, Marulitch, was a Spalatan: Gundulitch and his literary satellites were the glory of the Slav Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa); Katchitch, the reviver of popular ballads, came from Makarska; and to-day two of the most distinguished Croat poets, Vojnovitch and Tresitch, come from Hvar (Lesina) and Dubrovnik (Ragusa). Even Tommaseo, the great Dalmatian poet, wrote of Serbia as his *patria*, Meshtrovitch, the Rodin of the Slav world, whose sculpture took Rome by storm at the exhibition of 1910, is the son of a Dalmatin Croat peasant near Sibenik (Sebenico), and has given eloquent expression in stone to that dream of Serbo-Croat unity which inspires the vast mass of his countrymen.

THE ONLY POPULAR WAY.

No one who knows anything of Southern Slav feeling and psychology will be surprised at the declaration of M. Supilo (quoted in "The Times" of this morning from the "Novoe Vremya") that the Croats and Serbs would prefer an Austrian to an Italian regime in Dalmatia. To all the Southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary this war has been one long and hideous martyrdom. There is one means, and only one means, of rendering it popular. It is that Italy should engage in the war with the object of annexing the Dalmatian coast and islands. In that event the entire population will offer a desperate resistance to the Italian invader, and Austria-Hungary, by representing the Entente Powers as the inspirers of an anti-Slav conspiracy, will have one last chance of rallying her disaffected Southern Slav population. For Britain and France to yield on this question would not merely destroy for ever their prestige and influence in the Balkans, but it would also go a long way towards wrecking the Entente. Those who advocate an Italian Dalmatia are, consciously or unconsciously playing the game of the Central Powers. Italy can prevent Southern Slav unity, but only by patching up the sinking ship of Austria and thus rendering infinitely more difficult the task of the Allies in penetrating through Austria into Germany.

The Southern Slavs, and it should be added the Bohemians, are our natural allies as the intermediaries between Britain and Russia, between Britain and the great Slavonic world of thought and politics which is at last slowly coming more nearly into our ken. If we abandon them we deliberately turn our back upon the future and renounce the principles of justice, liberty, and nationality in favour of those motives of racial dominance and strategic "grab" which inspire the German and Magyar authors of this war. Until events prove me wrong, I for one refuse to believe that we shall betray the Slavonic cause, or that Italy will deny her great past and oppose in her Southern Slav neighbours those national aspirations to which she owes her own resurrection.

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WAR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

GERMAN DREAM OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Carl Heath sends to the "Nation" the following statement by Prof. Dr. Walther Schucking, which recently appeared in the "Berliner Tageblatt":—

Since the luminous figure of Jesus Christ wandered on the earth Christian mankind has not lived through such a sad Christian time as this last. We Germans must have the courage to look the truth in the face. But to be possessed of the iron will to ply our part with the same heroism with which we commenced action there is no necessity to make a festival out of a tragedy. It is an inspiring thought for us to feel ourselves at one with the man who possesses the confidence of our people. In time of peace, William II, never spoke of a 'brisk and jolly war' (*frischen fröhlichen Krieg*), and since the beginning of the war he has never spoken of this 'glorious time' (*herrliche Zeit*. His deep human feeling makes him realise to the full the sacrifices of this war, and it is his sense of personal duty and of union with his people which gives him the strength to continue the struggle to a victorious ending.

Next to the wish for victory comes to us in this consideration the thought, what can we do to make this the last war. 'The last war,' great words indeed, words which from the first day forced themselves on the lips of so many of us and to which the war poetry has given such deeply moving expressions. All the victims buried in foreign soil will not have given their lives in vain if we reach approximately that goal. Our Fatherland, our liberty, have no price. But viewed from the standpoint of humanity the death of hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers on both sides can only assume a deeper and fuller meaning, if there arises out of the great suffering of this time a new era in human history. There are many in Germany who believe that the solution of the problem of the last war can be arrived at by Germany obtaining the political leadership of the whole civilized world, or that the result of this war must strengthen German power in such a way that for generations to come peace will be secured. But though we may all be filled with the conviction that the victorious repulses of such powerful enemies will considerably increase the respect for Germany in the councils of the nations, we realize, nevertheless, that our pothouse politicians in their exaggerated national enthusiasm have underrated the strength of our opponents.

THE WORLD-WAR.

Those who have made a study of history know that the civilized world cannot be governed from one centre. What old Moltke said in direct contradiction of his earlier utterances, viz., that permanent peace was a dream and not even a beautiful dream, applies, to my thinking, to a state of things under which a single people want to be the law givers for the whole world. If the result of this war could give us such a position we should not hold it for ten years, and the present terrible fighting would only be the beginning of that period of great world wars which a well-known Berlin professor has already predicted for us. In the midst of this fierce struggle, the result depends solely on our ability to repulse our mighty enmies, we Germans must show ourselves worthy of our tradition by holding the ideas of our tradition by holding the idea of Right above that of Might. Even all our Might will only help us to victory so long as we are firmly convinced that our Emperor is using it in the service of Right. Might must be the handmaiden of Right. This is the idea of that German idealism whic at one time conquered for itself the world.

The war rhyme which impresses me most is the one in which Schiller's lineal descendant, von Gleichen Russwurm, says:—

'Let not Justice and Righteousness die, oh Lord'

Those most divine things which Thou hast granted us.'

NOT MIGHT BUT RIGHT.

Not the Might of a single state shall dominate the earth, but Right. The domination of Right and Justice among States is, and will remain, as Kant says, the greatest problem of humanity the solution of which nature forces upon us. He sees international law the solution of this great problem. The experiences of this war are surely sufficient to cause mankind to reflect on this great task. If any friend of humanity may boldly hold up his head at this time, it is he who has consciously and systematically assisted in building up international justice and law. The efforts of organizing pacifism are not to be condemned as foolish because they had not yet achieved a complete success at the outbreak of the war. On the contrary, this terrible war illustrates their practical importance. Do we condemn the Anti Duelling Union because somewhere a very objectionable duel has taken pace? Not without good reason did Pastor Umfrid, the leader of the German Peace Society, say ingeniously those who now revile the International Peace Movement are to be compared to the dying man that curses his doctor, whose advice he has persistently ignored all his life. Independently of the maintenance of our national independence, we must seek the deeper lying aims and ends of this war in the building up of international law which will prevent for the future such catastrophes in a civilized world.

Unfortunately, Tom and Harry, who have never troubled themselves about international law and have no conception of its creation or growth, do not cease from taking as if the forms of other laws—the penal laws, for instance—were not infringed a thousand times, often without penalty. But if all this were proved, it would not prevent international law from rising again like a phoenix from its ashes when this war is over. We jurists know that it was the misery and suffering of the Thirty Years' War which called international law into being. Grotius wrote his famous book, 'De jure belli ac pacis,' under the terrible impressions of those days and the new teaching quickly obtained recognition, simply because it met an urgent and pressing necessity of the time. And all those people who smile to-day when international order and law are mentioned have not the remotest knowledge how far we have already advanced on this steep and thorny path by the conferences held at The Hague. The fulness of the tragedy of the present events can only be understood by those who know by scientific research how far the judicial knitting together of states had already been advanced. It is more than probable that this war would never have come if it had been avoided for another ten years and for this very reason the World's Peace Treaty must start at the point at which the work of The Hague finished in 1907.

THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

About special issues I venture only a few remarks the lust for war of single States may be ever so great, but war arises from some concrete cause. In our case it was the Austria-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia. It can be easily comprehended why the German Empire declined the English proposal for a conference of the diplomats of Italy, France, England, and Germany on thisissue. Diplomats are the dependent organs of their Governments, and such a conference under the existing grouping of European States could not be expected to arrive at a solution of the difficulties which would have been just to the vital interests of the Danube Monarchy. After the failure of the conference proposal the Russian War Party gained control. The whole question got out of hand and diplomacy proved it. What a different situation would have arisen if the first Hague Conference had accepted and put into operation Ludwigvon Bar's's proposal to create an absolutely independent tribunal of distinguished statesmen and scientists for the purpose of investigating and making a report on such conflicts of interests arising between two states. By this means time would be gained in such cases, moreover, States would be able to ask for such investigation and report without loss of prestige, since it would not bind either of them. The greatest advantage, however, would be found in the pressure of the public opinion of all civilized States which would arise. Public opinion would take good care that preference should be given to the solution proposed by the independent tribunal, and would not allow the calling in of the arbitrament of war.

After the failure of the Conference proposals, Sir Edward Grey expressed the wish for some other mediation proposals which could be applied immediately. If an institution, such as foreshadowed above, had been in working order at The Hague, England could not have refused to accept the proposal made by Germany. It is probable that France would have rejoiced at such a suggestion, as there are indications that she shuddered at the last moment at the thought of being dragged into the abyss of this war by the side of Russia.

It is clear that we are not talking of Utopia, as maintained by those who do not know the developing tendencies of modern international law. There are moreover, many similar possibilities in other directions. The German people should try to understand and follow up such things and our authorities should make an effort to convince themselves of their importance. They could easily make it understood that they are prepared to let such possibilities materialize in the World Peace Treaty at the close of the war, and thus the civilized world would reach a new stage in its development. Such a perception would help to accelerate considerably the conclusion of peace the more so as it is already clearly proved that the aim of the coalition against us to break up the political unity of our people cannot be accomplished.

GERMAN INTERNED SHIP.

THE U. S. REFUSE TO RECOGNISE BRITISH PROTEST.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Edward Grey, in a written reply to Commander Bellairs, M.P., states that the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich before her internment had her bottom cleaned and coated with non-fouling composition while in dry dock at Newport News, thus considerably increasing her speed.

"His Majesty's Government," Sir Edward remarks, "protested on the ground that the increase to her speed (or radius of action, as the case might be) was an increase to her fighting force such as Article 17 of the Hague Convention of 1907 forbids. The United States Government refuse to admit this, considering that any damage sustained from the action of the sea, and not inflicted by the enemy, may be made good. They also called attention to the provision that the local authorities of the neutral Power shall decide what repairs are necessary."

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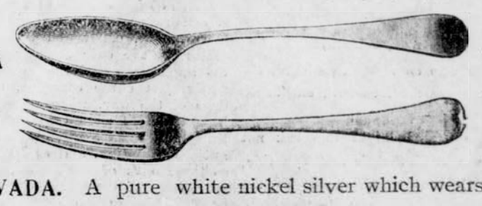

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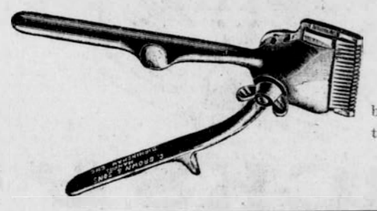

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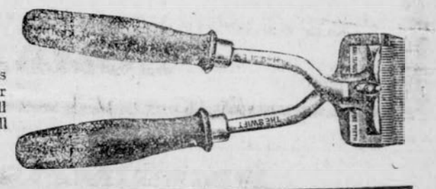

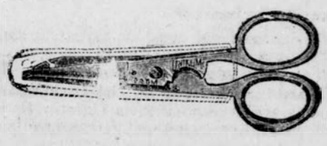

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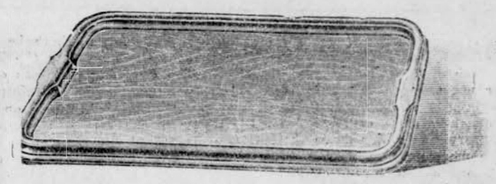

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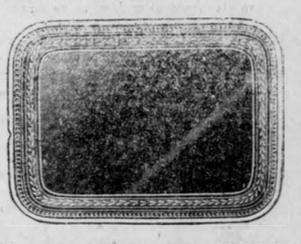

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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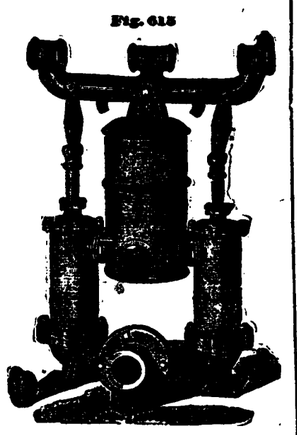

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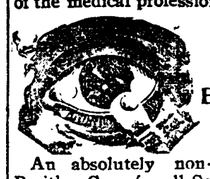

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